Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867. NUMBER 43.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Stanton will be [illegible] if He does [illegible] Resign Before Tuesday.

[illegible] of the Statement about [illegible]'s Resigning.

[illegible] of the President's [illegible] Exposed.

[illegible] a Criminal in Order [illegible] Him for His Own Purposes.

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] of the African Tragedian Aldridge.

[illegible] People Killed or Injured [illegible] a Fire at Bordeaux.

[illegible] Denies Her Cretan Cruelties.

[illegible] INDIAN WAR.

Savages said to Want Peace.

[illegible] Fever at New Orleans.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 11.

[illegible] INSTANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S DUPLICITY.

[illegible] of documents worked up at the [illegible], and palmed off as from the [illegible] General's office in the absence of [illegible], has disgusted many of his [illegible]. These papers have been in preparation [illegible] the President for several weeks. [illegible] months since a prisoner confined [illegible] District jail for fraud conceived a project [illegible] securing his pardon from the President [illegible] connection with Conover's prisoner [illegible] made a regular agreement to [illegible] certain papers and statements to [illegible] great interest to him, in return [illegible] pardon. This he received, and [illegible] of the documents he prepared [illegible] appended to the application for [illegible] pardon of Conover made by Hon. A. G. [illegible] and Judge Holt. The notes of these [illegible], together with the petition of [illegible], were all that went to the President [illegible] in any way connected with the case. [illegible] letter of Ashley to Mr. Riddle [illegible] seen or heard of by the latter till [illegible]. The President, on receiving [illegible] note, gave a positive promise to [illegible] pardon if the endorsement of Judge [illegible] could be obtained. The moment he [illegible] this he pretended to refer it to the [illegible] General's office, but his only object [illegible] to involve Judge Holt in the [illegible] they were cooking up, and [illegible] him. Meantime Rabbe, the [illegible] prisoner, who had shrewdly kept [illegible] of the papers furnished the President, [illegible] intoxicated, and at a house on the [illegible] he showed the papers and talked [illegible] concerning the whole course of the [illegible] and those engaged with him in [illegible] up these papers. The unexpected [illegible] of their man Rabbe have caused [illegible] at the White House, and it is [illegible] that additional papers are being [illegible] to meet the needed emergency.

[illegible] WITH A SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible] just been discovered that the [illegible] & Carrollton Railroad, which was [illegible] possession of by the Government as [illegible] in the Whitaker & May defalcation, [illegible] previously mortgaged to a bank in [illegible] York city, by which the Government [illegible] $300,000 more than was anticipated.

THE FUNERAL OF A JOURNALIST.

[illegible] funeral of J. W. Fitch, special correspondent of the Boston *Post*, was attended [illegible] this afternoon. Correspondents representing nearly all the leading [illegible] of the country were present.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

General Rousseau has arrived in obedience [illegible] President's order.

[illegible] ABOUT STANTON AND JOHNSON.

[illegible] York, August 11.—The *Herald's* [illegible] special says it is stated that on [illegible] next the President will peremptorily [illegible] Secretary Stanton, unless in the [illegible] his resignation is tendered. It also [illegible] rumor that the President had expressed [illegible] determination to resign the Presidency and leave the Radicals to fight out [illegible] reconstruction business among themselves, and contradicts it on White House [illegible].

[illegible] Washington special says the [illegible] growing out of the Stanton [illegible], is that the President has been [illegible] to resign—friends of the Administration arguing that such a step would lead [illegible] disruption of the Republican party.

Senator Harris publishes a card stating [illegible] the letter repudiating the Congressional policy of reconstruction, published in [illegible] York paper on Saturday, which many [illegible] supposed to have been written by [illegible] is a forgery, and fully endorsing the [illegible] policy of Congress.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

[illegible], July 11.—On account of an [illegible] of the yellow fever becoming [illegible] at New Orleans, it has been ordered from General Grant's headquarters [illegible] on duty in Louisiana and Texas [illegible] are now absent on leave may, upon [illegible] to the Adjutant General of the [illegible], have their leaves extended until the [illegible] October.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN [illegible].

Great Britain.

[illegible] OF THE AFRICAN TRAGEDIAN [illegible]

LONDON, August 11.

[illegible] Aldridge, the celebrated African tragedian, is dead. His death occurred while [illegible] on a professional tour in Poland.

[illegible] OF A UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

LONDON, August 11.

[illegible] United States squadron under command of Admiral Farragut has been at the [illegible] port of Stettin during the [illegible]. The Admiral was received with [illegible] by the Prussian officers. The [illegible] sailed for St. Petersburg [illegible] expected Admiral Farragut will [illegible] warm welcome.

[illegible] FENIAN LEADER POSTPONED.

DUBLIN, August 11.

[illegible] of the Government the trial of [illegible], who was reported to [illegible], has been postponed.

MARINE.

[illegible], August 11.

[illegible] steamship United Kingdom from New [illegible] the 17th ult., touched at Moville, [illegible] yesterday, and to-day arrived in the [illegible].

SOUTHAMPTON, August 11.

[illegible] steamship Deutschland, from New York, has arrived at this port [illegible].

[illegible] Atlanta, from New York [illegible] at this port to-day [illegible].

QUEENSTOWN, August 11.

[illegible] steamship Minnesota, from New York, [illegible], arrived at this port to-day [illegible] for Liverpool.

France.

[illegible] LOSS OF LIFE AT BORDEAUX.

PARIS, August 10—Evening.

[illegible] has been a great fire at Bordeaux, [illegible] which eighty persons are reported [illegible] killed or injured.

Italy.

[illegible] SUSPENDED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ITALY.

FLORENCE, August 11.

[illegible] which for a long time [illegible] pending between Russia and Italy [illegible] of the boundaries between [illegible], and in regard to the disposal of the archives of the former Lombardo-[illegible] Kingdom, have been suspended.

Turkey.

[illegible] TO THE CHARGES OF CRUELTY DENIED.

LONDON, August 11—Evening.

[illegible] Turkish Government has [illegible] note in regard to [illegible] to the diplomatic representatives at European Courts. The note [illegible] there is any truth in the various [illegible] of cruelties purported by the Turk[illegible] forces in Candia, and complains that vessels of the Great Powers continue to remove refugees from the island.

THE INDIAN WAR.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—[illegible] stations west of [illegible], were burned by Indians a few days ago. It is said the Indians are having their own way on that route.

A Fort Hooker despatch says [illegible] indignation exists among the people in consequence of the indifference manifested by the military authorities in the matter of the pending Indian raids. It is reported that there are many whites and half-breeds among the Indians inciting them to the committal of all manner of outrages, especially plunder, out of which they expect to get rich.

A Leavenworth despatch says Colonel Leavenworth, the Indian Agent, has just arrived here in four days from the Indian camps of the Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, Arapahoes and the Arkansas, and reports that all are peaceable and quiet, and anxious to remain so if possible. The Black Kettle band of Cheyennes are divided, some for peace and some for war, but the war party is small, and will be held in check by all the other Indians.

Colonel Leavenworth has been on the border over two months, obtaining correct information of the thieves of the wilderness. He met in council four days ago the following Chiefs: Black Kettle, Head Chief of the Cheyennes; Ten Bears, Head Chief of the Camanches; Poor Bear, Head Chief of the Apaches; Sleeping Bear, Head Chief of the Kiowas; Drinking Eagle, Head Chief of the Nocomi band of Camanches; Silver Brooch, Head Chief of the Penetaker band of Camanches, and many other Chiefs and braves of different bands, and all expressed an equal wish for peace with the whites.

Those engaged in the present war are Cheyennes and Sioux, whose lodges General Hancock burned last April, and those other Cheyennes and Sioux whom General Augur reported as friendly on the Republican and its tributaries.

The report that the Kiowas took the stock from Fort Dodge in June is false, the Cheyennes themselves admitting to have taken it; and also the report that Charlie Bent had taken any part at any time in the present war is false. Both George and Charlie Bent were present at the council with Colonel Leavenworth four days since. He thinks he can influence a council of tribes at some point agreed upon, but it cannot be done through the military, for the Indians do not trust them.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Serious Stabbing Affray at Louisville.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 11.

A fight occurred at Smoketown to-day between two brothers, Black, and two brothers, Reddings, on account of an old feud between the families. Several persons were stabbed, one of the Reddings seriously, and an outsider stoned nearly to death. Several others were seriously wounded.

Arrests for False Representations and Bribery.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—D. Crane, of Boston, and J. Moore, of Holliston, were before United States Commissioner Hallett to-day charged with obtaining money from various parties by falsely representing themselves to be United States Revenue officers. They were held to bail for trial.

G. T. Daniels, of Holliston, was also placed on bail on the charge of trying to bribe a Revenue officer.

Death by Drowning.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 11.

The dead body of a man was found floating in the lake about a mile from this shore, this afternoon, and taken to the dead house. It proved to be the body of Seth Fitch, who has been missing for nearly [illegible] months. It was in a bad state of decomposition. Mr. Fitch kept a feed store on Reed Street, and was strongly addicted to drink, and it is thought, from the manner in which he acted at the time he was last seen, that he drowned himself. His mysterious disappearance at that time created considerable sensation.

The Break in the Atlantic Cable Located.

HEART'S CONTENT, August 11.—The steamer Gulnare has returned to St. John's, Newfoundland. Captain Kerr reported that he has examined the position of the cable break, and placed two buoys on the bank where the break occurred. This bank is three miles in diameter, and from forty to fifty fathoms beneath the surface. It is located in latitude 43.29, longitude 51.29. The bed of the ocean rises gradually to it from a depth of one hundred fathoms, fifteen miles north and east, and from a depth of ninety fathoms at the same distance to the west.

No icebergs had been seen.

FROM KENOSHA.

Dedication of St. George's Cathedral—Large Attendance of Germans.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KENOSHA, Wis., August 10.

The dedication of St. George's Cathedral, just finished here, took place at eleven o'clock this morning, the weather being very favorable. The Germans had chartered fifty cars, and it is estimated that not less than six thousand people were present. Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, conducted the ceremonies. The procession was over three-quarters of a mile long, and was composed of the German Societies of St. George from Chicago, Milwaukee and this place, headed by the Great Western Band of Chicago. With banners flying they paraded the principal streets of the city, after which they proceeded to the church on the North Side, where the dedication took place. From there they were escorted to a grove a short distance off and served to a splendid collation. The affair passed off with great *eclat* and to the entire satisfaction of all.

POLITICAL.

General Sickles Modifies His Order for Revising Jury Lists.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 10.—At the suggestion of Governor Worth, General Sickles has, by telegraph, ordered the suspension of paragraph 2 of General Order No. 32 requiring a revision of the jury lists before the trial of any causes by courts in the State, in its application to the present term of the Supreme and County Courts for North Carolina, and juries for that term are to be empannelled as heretofore. This is done on the Governor's representation of the responsibility of revising the jury lists as directed for use at this term, and the necessity which would arise of dispensing with the sitting of courts entirely for several months to the great detriment of the State and of [illegible] concerned.

Soldiers' Meeting in Richmond—[illegible] of the Republican Convention Condemned.

RICHMOND, August 11.—A meeting of [illegible] officers and soldiers of the United States [illegible] was held to-night at the Ballard House. [illegible] address was read by a member [illegible] reflecting on the action of the Republican Convention. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday to form a regular [illegible].

FROM ST. LO[illegible]

Heavy Forgeries of Soldiers' Discharge Papers—The Bathing [illegible]—Arrival of the United States [illegible] at Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, August 11. [illegible] has come to light here within a few [illegible] that extensive [illegible] on the United States Pay Department through forged soldiers' discharge papers. The amount paid [illegible] to be very large. [illegible] an organized system. There appears [illegible] of money on [illegible] forged papers, Baltimore, New York, Washington, [illegible] cities. A man named Frank W. [illegible] has been arrested here, in whose [illegible] a large quantity of forged discharges and transportation vouchers, and two men, named Bernard [illegible], were arrested at Leavenworth [illegible] days since while attempting to [illegible] money on similar papers. Colonel [illegible], United States Marshal for this District, and Deputy Marshal French of Kansas [illegible] for New York and Washington on [illegible] to ferret the matter out. It is believed that immense sums of money have [illegible] paid by different United States disbursing [illegible] on forged papers.

A very large free bathing house will be opened here on Wednesday.

An Omaha despatch says the United States Railroad Commissioners arrived there [illegible] west to examine another section of the Union Pacific Railroad, extending forty miles west of Julesburg.

FROM FLORIDA.

Landing of the Cable at Key West—Troubles in Laying it.

KEY WEST, July 3, via Lake City, Florida. [illegible] shore end of the cable was landed at Key West on the [illegible]. Two miles of [illegible] steamer, the United States steamer To-Homa, and the Spanish [illegible] of war San Francisco de Asis then proceeded to Chorrera, on the Cuba coast, laid [illegible], and commenced paying out at 4:30 p. m. August [illegible]. Everything worked well until the next morning, when the Narva fell in with an English steamer, who told them they were a long distance to the eastward of their course. The true course was given them, and they reached the buoy at 5 p. m. after using the cable [illegible] and nineteen miles of the Santa Rosa cable. On preparing to splice the two ends, they failed. The cable parted half a mile from the ship at 7 p. m. Wednesday. Thursday and Friday were spent in grappling for the lost end without success. They were still grappling when the To-Homa sailed for New York Thursday afternoon, having been relieved by the United States steamer Saranac, who will render the Narva all the assistance necessary.

A German Festival in Boston.

BOSTON, August 11.—A large number of German visitors are now in this city to participate in the third annual festival of the Turner Verein, which commences to-morrow. The societies represented are those of Boston, Providence, Springfield, Worcester and Lawrence, with delegations from other cities. The visitors are distributed by billets on their German fellow-citizens here, and are being entertained with much hospitality. This afternoon they were treated to an excursion.

The Buffalo Horse Fair—Dexter Trots on Wednesday.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—The city is rapidly filling up with visitors to the Horse Fair, which is to open Tuesday. The trotting is expected to be the finest ever witnessed in the United States. Fifty-four first class horses have been entered for the opening trot on Tuesday. Dexter trots against his best time, 2:19, in harness, for a purse of $2,000, on Wednesday.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of a Steamer from Aspinwall—[illegible] Overboard—Large Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, August 3d, has arrived.

Mrs. Henrietta Boathen, of France, a passenger, died August 5th. Mullen, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned, August 6th.

The United States steamer Saco was at Aspinwall, and the Dacotah at Panama. There was no fever on the Isthmus.

She brings one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars in specie. The steamer is detained at Quarantine and her mails and advices are not yet received.

The Cotton Crop Threatened by the Army Worm.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.

Southeastern Mississippi papers announce a second [illegible] of the army worm, but think that one good picking of cotton will be realized, if the weather keeps good for a fortnight.

Favorable Crop Reports from the South.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 11.—Crop accounts from nearly every district in the middle and upper sections of the State represent the corn and cotton as in fine condition. The damage by caterpillar along the coast is inconsiderable.

A Case of Alleged Arson at Peoria, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., August 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The citizens of Peoria have this week been greatly interested in an examination just closed, wherein H. D. Cleland, an old and respected member of the community, was charged with procuring the destruction of his own mill, to realize the insurance thereon.

The mill building was insured for $5,200, and the machinery therein, including boilers and engine, for $7,250. In February last the boilers in the mill (at Edwards' Station, fifteen miles west of Peoria) blew up, and from that time to the burning, the mill was, of course, idle.

S. A. Groninger was first miller and I. Percing second miller at the time of the explosion, and the first miller remained in charge up to the time of the burning, while Percing remained with his family near the premises, but not employed therein. He was poor and had much difficulty in procuring the means of subsistence during the interim between the explosion and the final destruction of the mill.

Immediately after the fire, which occurred June 2d, adjusters for the various companies interested, investigated the facts as to the loss, and came to the conclusion that the building was over insured, while for the machinery they were willing to pay the whole amount covered thereon. Hence, an offer was made to pay $[illegible] for the building and $7,250 for the machinery, and, though reluctantly, Cleland finally accepted the award, and completed his proofs, swearing, in five distinct cases, that his loss was an honest one, and that the same had occurred by no fraud or evil practice on his part. Drafts were given him, on the strength of these averments, for about $10,000, leaving part of the insurance still due.

Very soon thereafter Percing, the second miller, was discovered flush of funds and a wide-awake detective living here, named E. G. Towers put himself in the way of ascertaining what relation this circumstance might have to the mill burning. Satisfied at length that his suspicions were well grounded, Towers followed Percing from place to place, and finally confronted him in a mill in another county, and charged him directly with the crime. Percing was at once overwhelmed with "fear and trembling," and as soon as able to talk calmly, owned that he did fire the mill, but said that he was hired to do so, by Cleland. His [illegible] pay for doing was to be $500, but Cleland had only paid him $100 cash, and some [illegible] clothing, &c., at different stores, and that the rest was still due. He or his wife [illegible] still $50 of the money paid by Cleland, which was at once delivered to Tower.

Percing's story was fully corroborated by the testimony of the merchants where Cleland ordered goods for Percing, and by a great variety of evidence, so much so, that though defended by some of the best legal talent of the city, the defence offered no rebutting testimony, and the Court held Cleland for appearance at the September term of the Court, bonds of $10,000.

Indictments will doubtless follow for false swearing, and if convicted on all the charges preferred, Cleland will find mill burning a rather dear business. SPECTATOR.

The Harvest in Wisconsin.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., August 8.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The crop prospects in this vicinity are very encouraging. Considerable winter wheat has been brought into market and bought up for home consumption and manufacture, at $2 per bushel. In some vicinities, the yield was thirty bushels to the acre. The whole crop of winter wheat was harvested in excellent condition.

The farmers are very busy harvesting their spring wheat, and the reports, so far, are of the most encouraging nature. Many farmers say it will be the heaviest and best crop gathered for many years. I hear no complaints in regard to oats, barley, &c. The hay crop has been unusually large. Corn is likely to prove a poor crop, as the season has been unfavorable. The hot weather of the last few days will help it very much. I cannot learn that the potato-bug has been sufficiently numerous to seriously injure that crop. Business will be dull in the city until harvest is over. COR.

The Crops in Iowa.

CRESCO, HOWARD COUNTY, IOWA, August 7.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Wheat prospects in this section are good. We all commence harvesting next week, but the great harvesting week will be the week following. The weather has been cool and favorable for ripening the crop. The quality will in all probability be good and the yield fair. Oats are good and nearly ready to be cut. Corn is backward, but growing well, and if the frost holds off, the crop will be fair. Potatoes promise a good crop and are not much damaged by the bug. G. M. H.

A Horrible Suicide.

[From the New York Times, August 9.]

For several years past, a man named Lawrence Dalton has resided with his wife in the basement rooms of the premises No. 18 Thames Street, where he has been engaged in business as a dealer in fancy birds and dogs of the purest breeds. On yesterday morning it was remarked that he did not open his place, but it was supposed that he had gone away on some business, and the circumstance, although remarked, did not lead immediately to any investigation. About six o'clock in the evening the uproar in the closet room had become so great that it had attracted a considerable crowd upon the streets in front of the house. The dogs were howling and barking, the parrots squalling, and the other birds, each in their peculiar way adding to the din. At this time the police were notified, and Roundsman Mullen, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, despatched to the scene. On his arrival, the officer at once broke open the street door and entered the room. The atmosphere was intolerably close and hot, the odor almost suffocating, and the dogs and birds breaking out into a chorus of redoubled vigor upon his appearance, the officer for a moment was scarcely conscious.

After a moment, however, he saw before him, stretched out upon the floor, the feet under a stove, and the head under a table, the dead body of Dalton. The throat was cut from ear to ear, every vein and artery severed, and beside him lay the bloody razor, which he had used with such force that death must have been instantaneous. The body was dressed in the usual clothing worn by the deceased, and was stiff and rigid, showing that he had not gone to bed on Wednesday night, and that he had been dead [illegible] hours. The condition of the birds and dogs, however, attested this latter fact still more strongly than the body; they were all evidently suffering intensely for food and water. Shortly after the discovery was made, one of the dogs, a black and tan terrier of not more than five pounds' weight, which in common with its fellows was tied up to the wall, managed to get loose, and before it was noticed it had buried its head in the yawning chasm in the dead man's throat, and had begun to feast upon the flesh.

A MARVELLOUS TROTTER IN PARIS.—Gentlemen who have recently returned from Paris, bring news of a capital trotting stallion, bred in France, and is as great a wonder as a natural trotter as ever was seen anywhere. The horse is brown, fifteen and half hands high, and with one hip down. He is very nearly thoroughbred, and has a very long pedigree. He belongs to a wealthy nobleman. We have it from a capital horseman who saw him trot in the vicinity of Paris, that his speed is very great, and that he is the best breaker he has ever seen. The gentleman in question, with a friend, also an American, measured the ground the horse had trotted over, and found that his rate was 2:20. It was rough going, he was in a low-wheeled vehicle with very long shafts, and his driver was an artillery soldier. He added that $100,000 in gold had been offered for him by Mr. Howe, the sewing-machinist, but money could not buy him. Taking these statements to be correct, and we have no reason to suppose they are unfounded, he is a horse that might, on our level tracks, in one of our sulkies, and before one of our professional drivers, well contest the palm with Dexter himself.

THE MASSACRE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Several Men Killed and Others Badly Wounded.

Horrible Tortures Committed by the Savages.

[From the Omaha Republican, Aug. 8.]

Early this morning a rumor was abroad to the effect that several men were killed and a train burned west of Plum Creek, on the U. P. R. R. Some of the reports appeared so incredible that we hesitated whether to place any reliance in the rumor. We made our way to the office of the General Superintendent, Webster Snyder, Esq., who was kind enough to furnish us with the following facts, which our readers will find accurate and reliable.

At [illegible] a freight train left the Omaha depot as usual for the West. It arrived at Plum Creek, which is [illegible] miles west of here, in good time, [illegible] a. m., yesterday. It left the station about ten minutes after, with a conductor, engineer, fireman and two brakemen aboard. They had proceeded six miles westward, when the whole train of seventeen cars were precipitated off the track. The cars were literally jammed into a mass, while their contents were crushed and scattered about in great confusion. No sooner were the cars off the track than about one hundred Indians leaped out of the darkness, surrounding the entire train, making it almost impossible for any one to escape. The engineer, fireman, and the two brakemen were immediately shot and scalped, and then fire was taken from the engine and set to the wreck. The conductor who was in the caboose, ran off to a respectable distance to see what would turn up, as he very naturally entertained suspicions that the Indians were somehow concerned in the affair.

Their yells, which resounded through the darkness, warned him off, and, as he saw the train coming behind, he ran with all haste to meet it and prevent a repetition of the horrible scene. As the train approached he stood in the centre of the track so as to allow the light to be reflected upon his person. The engineer happily saw him, and seeing a man energetically waving a flag, immediately whistled for down brakes. The conductor stepped aboard, a few words passed between them and the train returned to Plum Creek. The flames from the wreck now darted upwards, lighting the prairie for a considerable distance around. The dark forms of the savages were plainly seen dancing triumphantly around the scene of their atrocious work, while their fierce yells were borne savagely back to the rapidly retreating train, which had narrowly escaped sharing the same fate.

The telegraph had been cut beyond Plum Creek about nine o'clock the previous evening, and six men, well armed, had gone to repair it. On arriving at the place where it had been cut, which was six miles west of the station, they were attacked by the Indians. Three of them were instantly killed, while the other three retreated to the sand bluffs, where they remained until this morning. They were prevented from reaching home by the large force of Indians constantly moving and galloping about, otherwise this latter slaughter would have been prevented.

Loss estimated at $300,000.

It is now time for the Government to take hold of the Indian question; if not, then we may shortly have to chronicle a massacre of passengers. Having once learned the secret of obstructing the track, and witnessed the successful results, they will not be slow to profit by the lesson. Something more energetic, more forcible, than a peace policy is required to deal with them. The Western people demand retaliation for the blood already shed.

We have kept a pretty accurate account of the mortality list generally termed "Indian murders," and we find that no less than one hundred and ninety-two men have been killed in a country five hundred miles square, inhabited by a population not exceeding 3,000 permanent settlers. Added to this wholesale slaughter of Western people, the Government has heaped insult, and the East abuse. Our cries have been disregarded, and now when the crisis has come, lo! there comes a despatch from Washington announcing that two superannuated politicians, one young shyster, with three great Generals, have been selected as fit and proper persons to represent the United States in the forthcoming treaties, shortly to be made with the Indians. The Indian cries aloud "Wagh! Wagh!"—the red warrior shakes his breech, and waves it aloft in derision, saying, "The pale faces have become squaws. Our Great Father has sent squaws, with forked tongues to us, who will talk sweet while they have bad hearts." The Indian, not to be outdone in diplomacy, will sign any treaty, and then kill. Let us have done with this—'tis a farce. Let us equip [illegible] and hunt them.

LATER.—We learn that on yesterday at 5 o'clock, while a party which had been sent down from North Platte to clear up the wreck, were engaged in putting matters in order, a flag-man was sent out in order to signal a train from the west, which was then due. He had proceeded but a short distance from the party when the Indians who were still lurking in the vicinity, killed and scalped him on the track. We could earn no additional particulars.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

[From the Omaha Republican, August 9.]

The statement which appeared in our issue of yesterday of the inhuman outrages committed by the Indians upon the men and property of the Union Pacific Railroad, near Plum Creek, has been corroborated in every particular during the day, and the thrilling particulars of other murders committed by the same band have been received, until we grow heartsick in reading their bloody records.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, a train arrived at the Union Pacific Railroad depot in this city, on board of which were the bodies of two murdered men who were killed on the railroad, namely: Mr. Brooks Bowers, engineer, late of Toledo, Ohio; Mr. George Henshaw, fireman, both of whom were on the ill-fated train at the time of the wreck and subsequent attack by the blood-thirsty fiends, they being the only ones whose bodies have as yet been recovered from the wreck of the cars. Mr. Fred Lewis and Mr. Edwin Parker are reported to have escaped, and are now on their way to this city.

The engineer had his scalp taken by the Indians, but the fireman had become wedged between the engine and tender in some manner, and was overlooked by the Indians, and thus was spared his scalp. He, however, was badly burned at the time of the wreck.

A Mr. William Thompson, a native of England, was also brought in on the cars yesterday, he having escaped a most terrible death in the following miraculous manner: He was employed by the railroad company as a section-man at Plum Creek, and had, on the day of the massacre, been sent west to repair the telegraph line where it was down, together with a party of five other, who were also employed in the same capacity. Upon arriving at the place where the line was broken, a distance of about six miles from Plum Creek, they were somewhat surprised at finding a number of ties laid across the railroad track, and immediately set to work to remove them, as a train was nearly due from the east. They had barely commenced this operation when the Indians sprang from their ambush and completely surrounded the party, uttering the most unearthly and fiendish yells possible to conceive, at the same time firing arrows, guns and pistols in a complete shower around the ill-fated few, who were thus in so sad and lamentable a position. At this moment Mr. Thompson completely lost sight of his companions, for the time being. He was shot at by one Indian, knocked down by another, scalped by others, and it was only by feigning death that he escaped from the remorseless tortures of the inhuman monsters with whom he had to deal. The Indians thinking him dead indeed, then proceeded to place more obstructions upon the track, and waited for the train to come. In a short time it was heard approaching. Mr. Thompson lying, perfectly conscious, within a few rods of the track listening with all the intensity of one who was so soon to witness a scene of carnage and blood to which his whole nature revolted, even after the suffering and torture to which he had himself been subjected, and yet not daring to interfere between the train and its impending doom, inasmuch as such interference would be but to seal his death warrant, and might perhaps, after all, result in no benefit to those for whom it was intended. Nearer and nearer comes the train, faster and faster, the heart of the unfortunate witness throbs with an agony to which the pain of his severe and bleeding wounds were as nothing. A crash—followed by the exultant hootings of the savages—and he knows that all, as far as he is concerned, is over, the balance resting with God and the righteous indignation of a long-suffering people—the citizens of the West.

We have learned that three of the party of section men escaped from the Indians and are now *en route* for this place. The other two have as yet not been heard from, but it is very probable that they were killed.

The scalp of Mr. Thompson, which the Indians had for some cause neglected to take with them, was found by him a few feet from where he was lying. He recovered it and carefully preserved it. After matters had become more quiet, he started for the nearest station, to which he crawled on his hands and knees, an instance of endurance, when we consider his weakness from loss of blood, which is rarely equalled at the present day. When the train arrived at the station he was placed on board and conveyed to this city where he arrived last evening as stated before. He was taken to the Hamilton House in this city, where he is at the present writing.

The way his head was torn in the removal of his scalp is horrible to witness, the whole of the skin and flesh being torn away clear to the bone, which is uncovered entirely, presenting a ghastly and sickening spectacle, which it is impossible to describe. The scalp is about five inches long by four inches wide, and includes all the flesh from the part from which it was torn. It is being kept carefully damp in the hope that it can be preserved until it can be once more attached to his head and grow into its former position. With a strong constitution, it is hoped that Mr. T. will rapidly recover his wonted health and strength.

And thus is ushered in an Indian war, which promises by its commencement to be the bloodiest on record, and it surely will be a season of bloodshed on our frontier that has rarely been equalled, unless the border people organize themselves into bodies and ferret out the inhuman fiends who have commenced this unprovoked reign of terror all over our otherwise fair and prosperous frontier. It is useless for us to await the movements of the Government, which may occupy months of valuable time, while our children and wives are tomahawked in their door-yards and left in pools of their stagnant blood. It is useless to mince matters, or plead a false delicacy in extenuation of our inaction in the cause of humanity against the merciless bands of Indian thieves, cut-throats and murderers who are holding high carnival of glee, and congratulation over the bloody and hellish deeds which, by the leniency of our Government in permitting them to live, they are enabled to accomplish.

A Remarkable Story.

In the American Department at Paris, there is on exhibition some gold embroidery which attracts universal admiration. The richness of the material and the elegance of the workmanship is unequalled. It is from an American lady. Her husband is a New York publisher. He lives in great style. He has his fine house, dashing teams, and is emphatically fast. His wife is not allowed to dwell under his roof. She is an elegant and accomplished lady, on whose fame not a breath of suspicion has rested. But, deserted, and with no provision made for her maintenance, she resolved to turn her accomplishments to a good account. This lady called on Mme. Demorest and told her story—exhibited her skill, and found full employment and fair compensation. For years she has earned a comfortable subsistence, and is esteemed by all who know her. Kings and Queens bend over her handy work in Paris with admiration. By little and little her story has leaked out, and great interest is attached to it. With her needle and patient endurance she will make a name in the world.—*New York Gazette.*

Northwestern Items.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following instance of [illegible] affection: "On Tuesday a lad of twelve or thirteen years of age visited Caledonia [illegible] for a doctor. He found Riddle at home taking his siesta, and 'Doctor, I want you to come and see dad—he's dyin'.' 'Well,' says the doctor, 'if he's dyin' I can't do him any good.' 'That's so,' rejoined the boy; 'he'll be dead in less than an hour,' and turning on his heel, added: 'Well, by jing, we've all got to die some time or other, and dad might as well die now as any time.'"

A shocking murder—says the Columbia *Statesman*—has just come to light in Crawford County. It appears that there was residing, in March, 1865, in the southern part of Crawford County, near Franklin, an old man by the name of Abraham Enloe, who was without family and lived alone. About that time the house of the old man was burned to the ground, and his remains, bones, &c., found one morning among the smouldering ruins. The circumstance at the time was considered a mystery. Some thought the house had accidentally caught fire, and the old man perished in the flames. It now appears the old man was robbed and murdered, and the house burned over his remains, by a man named J. D. Shanks, with two accomplices by the name of Ryerson and Pangh. When these facts came to light, Shanks was tracked to Warren County by an officer from Franklin, and arrested and committed Shanks to jail in Steelville for murder. Ryerson and Pangh, his alleged accomplices, have also been arrested, and are awaiting a hearing.

The police of St. Louis made 1,344 arrests during July.

Passengers and conductors on the St. Louis street cars frequently have "little unpleasantnesses" on the ground of a difference of one cent in their ideas of the amount of fare. A passenger refuses to pay more than five cents for his ride; the conductor threatens to put him out; the other passengers advise him not to; the car is stopped for a long time, while the police stand by uninterested, till an officer of the road or some one else pays the contested penny, and the car goes on.

COLORADO.

General Custar, it is said, was under arrest a few days ago at Fort Harker, for leaving his station at Fort Wallace, and coming down to Harker with eighty men, without leave or license.

Lumber from the Wisconsin River and Green Bay is selling at Julesburg for $80 per thousand, while it cannot be carted down from Denver for less than $120. So much for the railroad.

The trial of a new railroad constructor on the Central Pacific, in California, has proved a complete success. The machine levels the track, lays the ties, deposits the rails, and nails them in their places. It is estimated that with a complement of twenty men it will do as much work in a day as 200 men without the aid of the constructor.

At Acapulco, Mexico, the pretty peasant girls have an ingenious device for selling necklaces made of shells, principally on the days when steamers arrive. Holding you a necklace, they say: "Me give you a present, senor;" and then retire with a low courtesy. Returning, however, in a few moments, they say sweetly: "You make me a present, senor, of a quarter of a dollar?" and they get the money.

The management of the Georgia State Road, (the Western & Atlantic), in view of the Civil Rights Bill and its requirements, have sometime since abolished the half fare that long prevailed for colored travellers over the road. They are now fitting up all their passenger coaches alike, so that there may be no complaint that there is a discrimination in accommodations to passengers.

The stage lately made the trip from Denver to Julesburgh in twenty-eight hours.

The Denver *Tribune* says female help commands from forty to fifty dollars per month besides their board, and there is a great scarcity even at that price.

We learn from the Denver *News* that Mr. P. T. Browne, a fine engineer, and a favorite with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has died from wounds received in an encounter with the savages.

A fishing party near Denver encountered an old grizzly bear, nearly as large as a horse, accompanied by two cubs. They (the fishermen) were unarmed, but retired in good order; the bears following for half a mile.

The Santa Fe Stage Company now own six good four-horse coaches, and have good stations at which to change horses every ten or fifteen miles. The stock is in good condition, much of it being California horses, which are universally known as the best stage horses in the world. The line from Denver is tri-weekly, and the time to Trinidad, a distance of [illegible] miles, is made in thirty-six hours. At Trinidad the coaches connect with the line from Saina to Santa Fe.

Strawberries are ripening and quite abundant. Along the mountain foot where they rise from the plains, chaparral berries are plentiful and ripening. Raspberries promise an abundant crop.

The *Gazette* learns that the business done by Denver alone with the Union Pacific Railroad, averages over five thousand dollars per day for freight only. No wonder the Pacific Railroad Company are anxious to push the line to Denver.

Fires this Month.

The following recapitulation of the main facts connected with the fires which have occurred this month, have been supplied by the Secretary of Walpole's Insurance and Mercantile Detective Agency from his office, Room No. 4, over No. 41 LaSalle street:

SOUTH DIVISION.

August 2.—Saloon of Weller & Wels, and real estate office of [illegible], Nos. 90 and 92 Monroe street. Loss, $1,[illegible]. Insurance, $[illegible]. Supposed to have been set on fire.

August 3.—Saloon of Mary Ann Barrington, Nos. 21 and 23 Franklin street. Mrs. Barrington received injuries causing her death. Loss, $[illegible]. Insurance, $[illegible]. Same date—Photograph gallery of A. Wesson, No. 119 Lake street, and the looking-glass and picture frame establishment of C. B. & J. M. [illegible]. Loss, $[illegible] (estimated). Insurance, as far as heard, $[illegible].

August 4.—Restaurant of A. Jackson, No. 91 Clark street. Loss trifling.

August 6.—Nos. [illegible] and 815 State street, building owned by A. Huntington. Total loss on building and contents, $[illegible]. Insurance, $[illegible]. Same day—Paper-hanging and paint establishment of F. E. Rigby, No. 89 Randolph street. Loss, $[illegible]. Insurance, $12,000.

[illegible]—Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fourth avenue. Loss, $[illegible]. Insurance, $[illegible].

August 10.—Residence of Bernard McVey, No. 1 Kankakee avenue. Loss, $[illegible]. No insurance.

WEST DIVISION.

August 6.—Residence of Conrad Eberdom, No. 181 West Twelfth street. Loss, $[illegible]. Insurance, $[illegible]. Same day—Residence of John Barrow and John Koenig, Nos. 114 and 116 West Harrison street. Loss, $[illegible]. Insurance, $1,500.

August 7.—Oil factory and refinery of Fairbank, Peck & Co., Lumber street, foot of Union street. Loss, $[illegible]. Insurance, $[illegible].

August 8.—Barn of James Ryan, No. [illegible] South Morgan street. Loss, nothing; (incendiary.) Insured for $1,000.

NORTH DIVISION.

August 2.—Saloon and boarding house of Michael Mahony, No. [illegible] Kinzie street, (incendiary) and commission store of Geo. J. Stevenson, No. [illegible] Kinzie street. Joint loss, $[illegible]. Insurance, $1,000.

August 5.—Tugboat Union, C. Roach, owner. Loss, $150. Insurance, $10,000.

August 8.—German boarding house of William Kleberlan, No. 23 Kinzie street; (incendiary.) No loss. Insured for $1,200. Kleiberlan has been held for examination on a charge of arson.

RECAPITULATION.

	Loss.	Insurance.	Probable loss to Ins. Cos.
South Division	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
West Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Division	1,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Total	$114,150	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

Fenian Brotherhood.

The following important circular has been just issued from the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood:

CENTRAL OFFICE F. B.,
No. 5 FRANKFORT STREET,
NEW YORK, July 31, 1867.

To the officers and members of the F. B. of America:

BROTHERS: Most important considerations connected with the present policy and position of the Fenian Brotherhood, and with its future progress, stability, and success, imperatively demand of me to call together a general congress of its representatives at this juncture. I, therefore, with the advice and consent of your Directory, hereby summon such a Congress to assemble, in accordance with the provisions of the Fenian Constitution, at Mozart Hall, 814 Broadway, in the city of New York, on the [illegible] day of August next, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

The most prompt and punctual attendance is required on the part of the several delegates, as matters of the most vital interest will be submitted to them when regularly convened in council.

The general Congress thus summoned will be one of the most important that has yet met to deliberate on the affairs of the organization. It will have to [illegible] some of the gravest [illegible] that have been yet presented to a Fenian assembly.

At it will be placed before your representatives a full exposition of the actual situation and prospects of Fenian affairs, together with a detailed statement of every dollar [illegible] which has been [illegible] by your Directory and executive since the date of their election, the existing position of the movement in Ireland, England, and Scotland will be circumstantially explained to them.

After this an election for a new executive and directory will be gone into. The latter is one of the principal reasons why the present Congress is called. The directory and myself feel confident that we [illegible] be able to present for election to the executive chair a gentleman who is in every way qualified to consolidate and direct the Fenian movement with honor, ability and efficiency—a gentleman who has already attained distinction among his countrymen as a coolheaded and a well-tried, and experienced Irish patriot. Yours fraternally,

[illegible] A. [illegible],
Chief Executive F. B.

THE POLICE COURT.—A young man about twenty-two years old, who refused to give his name, was, on Saturday morning, fined $[illegible] and sentenced to thirty days at the Bridewell for running away from Thompson's Dining Rooms on Dearborn street with one or two silver spoons. Two colored waiters pursued him with an alacrity the spirit of which would be commendable in answering an order. The spoons were recovered. The nameless young man claimed to be crazy, and when asked his name gave that of his Creator and added—"do you know him?" [illegible] of the Police Court, [illegible] confounded [illegible] having been heard in that room before by the [illegible].

Jacob Lane was required to give bail of $500 to keep the peace [illegible] Charles, or "any other man" [illegible] Milwaukee avenue, [illegible] had a fierce encounter, [illegible] was by far the stronger man. [illegible] only one of a long series of troubles [illegible].

At the corner of Desplaines and [illegible] streets dwells Mrs. [illegible]. Also in the same house, Mrs. Malloy. [illegible] Connors and his head punched by [illegible] Malloy. Master Malloy's mother [illegible] responsibility. Mrs. Connors [illegible] Mrs. Malloy. In her wrath she called Mrs. M. a "[illegible] Wells street [illegible]," which it was stated, was one of her name. [illegible] Connors was [illegible] fined $[illegible].

Patrick Kehoe was fined ten dollars for adulterating the water of Mrs. Brady's well with a disagreeable tasting liquid which was passed through a crack in the fence to accomplish his malevolent purpose.

H. F. [illegible], charged with obtaining money under false pretences was discharged from custody.

Professional.

THROAT, LUNG AND HEART DISEASES, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, &C

CHICAGO THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 100 Washington-st, between Clark and Dearborn.

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.

We have recently spoken of the loathsome disease nasal catarrh, and its termination in Throat disease, Consumption and death, and have shown that this terrible disease, the primary symptoms of which at first seem to be but annoyances, invariably ends sooner or later in consumption, or the destruction or serious injury of the senses and the internal structure of the throat and head.

We now give timely notice that this season of the year is peculiarly favorable for their proper treatment and speedy and permanent cure, by the new system of practice which I have introduced, and of which, after unprecedented success of years, I am warranted in speaking as the *true mode of cure* in this prevalent and dangerous class of maladies.

No one of ordinary observation need be reminded that the greater number of deaths by consumption occur in fall and spring time, and that at these seasons more than any other throat diseases advance rapidly towards consumption. [illegible]

[illegible]

With the purpose of presenting to the invalid the very best facilities for recovery of his health, the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute has been permanently established. All the remedies prescribed are supplied to the patients, and prepared in the laboratory of the Institution from the very best of articles that can be obtained. [illegible]

[illegible]

Patients out of the city who avail themselves of the treatment are entitled to correspond at office as desired, thus having the full benefit of my personal attention.

[illegible] Persons who cannot call may write for a "list of questions," and a little book upon the subject, enclosing postage stamps for the same. Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 5793, Chicago, Ill.

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LITTLEFIELD'S "Morning Glory" Portable & Brick FURNACES

For burning hard coal. Like the "MORNING GLORY" STOVE.

They Burn at the Base, Give an Even Heat, Require Coal only once a Day, Economize Heat and Fuel, Need but Little Attention, And are Self-Cleaning, so that THEY WILL BURN THROUGH THE ENTIRE SEASON WITHOUT RE-KINDLING.

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SUPERIOR TO RUBBER OR LEATHER for Elevator and Drag Belts, and

50 Per Cent Cheaper.

[illegible] Address JOHN CAMPBELL, [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

Roofing Material.

Roofing Material Depot.

LYMAN BRIDGES, Agent for the Warren [illegible] Co. of New York, [illegible], at 20 Washington-st., Chicago.

Clothing.

ELY'S ANNUAL SALE

From July 1st to September 1st, [illegible]

15 PER CENT

[illegible]

ELY,

Draper, Tailor and Gents' Clothier, Washington [illegible].

Dentistry.

TEETH

EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the Colton Dental [illegible]

Coal.

HOLBROOK & PARKER,

COAL DEALERS.

Coal, Coal, Coal.

Coal, Coal, Coal.

New York City, July 1, 1867.

To All Whom it may Concern:

We have made arrangements with Messrs. HOLBROOK & PARKER, of Chicago, Ill., to sell in that market for term of years, the kinds of Coal known and named as follows, viz: The LACKAWANA COAL, mined by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. of New York, and the HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL at all sizes, lump and prepared.

Our facilities for handling above Coals are such that we will at all times be able to furnish them at the lowest market rates, and the well-known reputation of these Coals in the market, and economy in use, make them greatly to the advantage of the consumer.

Very respectfully,
BLAKE, MASON & CO.

Cleveland, O., April 8, 1867.

To All Whom it may Concern:

We have made arrangements with Messrs. HOLBROOK & PARKER to sell, exclusively, our BROOKFIELD and BURNETT BANK COAL, commonly known as BRIAR HILL and ERIE, in the Chicago market for a term of years, and owning the largest Coal interest of this kind in either Ohio or Pennsylvania, will give them advantages to supply Manufacturers and Consumers with a superior quality of Coal, such as no other firm in the West can have. Our Coal is all mined and shipped under the immediate superintendence of our firm, which will enable us to give a uniform and strictly first-class Coal to all who may favor them with their patronage. Very respectfully,
ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

THE PURE LACKAWANA, MINED BY THE Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., OF NEW YORK CITY.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

CHICAGO, July 31.

Office of the TREMONT HOUSE.

Messrs. HOLBROOK & PARKER:

GENTS—We have given your Brookfield and Barnett Bank Coal a fair and impartial test, and have found it equal in quality to any Erie or Briar Hill Coal that we have ever used. You may enter our order for one thousand (1,000) tons for the use of the Tremont House for the next year. Yours truly,
GAGE & DRAKE.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

LACKAWANA COAL,

From the celebrated Mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,

For Manufacturing and Domestic Use.

We are now prepared to receive orders for the above SUPERIOR QUALITY OF COAL, which will be nicely screened and delivered in quantities to suit purchasers.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1867.

Office of the DOWNER & BEMIS BREWING COMPANY.

Messrs. HOLBROOK & PARKER:

GENTS—We have used 50 tons of Brookfield Coal sent to us by your firm. You may enter our order for one year's supply—say five hundred (500) tons, as per your letter. We find the Coal to be THE BEST EVER USED by our firm.

Yours truly, H. V. BEMIS,
Superintendent D. & B. Brewing Co.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

HOLBROOK & PARKER,

Coal Dealers.

OFFICE AT INDIANA-ST. BRIDGE

YARDS AT Indiana-st. Bridge, North Branch. Eighteenth-st. Bridge, South Branch.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

HAZELTON LEHIGH, ALL SIZES.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1867.

Messrs. HOLBROOK & PARKER:

SIRS—Having tested your Coal, I find it equal to any Erie or Briar Hill Coal used by me. You may enter my order for a year's supply—say five hundred (500) tons. Yours respectfully,
R. F. BILLINGS, Distiller.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

Lehigh Large Egg,
Lehigh Small Egg,
Lehigh Range.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

CHICAGO, July 1st, 1867.

Office of BENNETT PIETERS & CO., Distillers.

Messrs. HOLBROOK & PARKER, Coal Dealers:

GENTS—It is with pleasure that we respond to your inquiry relative to the quality of your Coal. We have used no coal that has proved itself equal to your Brookfield and Burnett Bank Coal, commonly called "Briar Hill and Erie," and will commend it to all our friends. Truly yours,
BENNETT PIETERS & CO.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

Now afloat and for sale to arrive:

Schooner Gallatin, Cargo.
Do Comet, do
Do Die Vernon, do

COAL, COAL, COAL.

Now afloat and for sale to arrive:

Bark LAFRIENIER, Cargo.
Schr PHILO SCHOVILL, do
Schr MAGILL, do
Schr CORNELIA, do

COAL, COAL, COAL.

LACKAWANA, ALL SIZES.

LEHIGH LUMP AND PREPARED SIZES.

By the Cargo and at Retail.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

BRIAR HILL, From the Brookfield and Burnett Bank Mines.

BLOSSBURG, From the Morris River Mine.

By the Cargo and at Retail.

HOLBROOK & PARKER,

OFFICE AT Indiana-st. Bridge.

YARDS AT Indiana-st. Bridge, North Branch. Eighteenth-st. Bridge, South Branch.

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Copies, and will be distributed to every part of the West, and to all leading towns in the East.

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JACOB R. SHIPHERD,
[illegible]

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WABASH COLLEGE—Crawfordsville, Indiana. Chartered in 1834. The next term will commence on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867. The faculty is composed as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

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Northwestern Female College,

AT EVANSTON, ILL., will open Sept. 5th. [illegible]

REV. LUCIUS H. BUGBEE, A. M.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

At Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. [illegible]

C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

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ALL THE LEADING BRANDS, FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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183 South Water-st.

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Roper's Four-Shooting Shot Gun,

Manufactured by ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Mass.

A splendid shooter, with two more chances, [illegible] times in two seconds. May be procured of JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., 146 Lake-st., Chicago.

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Netting and Fittings of every description for sale and furnished to order by E. & G. W. LORD, 59 COMMERCIAL-ST., BOSTON.

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Exchange in Real Estate.

I want to exchange Improved Property in St. Louis for similar property in Chicago. Parties desiring to make such exchange will please call at my Office, 33 South Water-st., or communicate by writing.
E. SCHNEIDER.

General Notices.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

All persons wishing to know their future prospects in life, can have them correctly told, by calling on MADAME ALWIN at 247 South Clark-st. (opposite Jones' School), where she may be consulted on all matters concerning BUSINESS, MARRIAGE, LOVE, etc., and will tell the name of the lady or gentleman you are going to marry, your PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE life will be described to you.

GUN DEALERS AND SPORTSMEN are cautioned against manufacturing, selling or [illegible] the patent of the United States, granted to Wesley Richards the 16th day of October, 1866, No. [illegible], as it is our intention to prosecute all infringers.
WESLEY RICHARDS & CO.

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FOR SALE AT THE NORTH PIER PLANING MILL,

At $3 50 per cord. (North Water-st., North Pier.)

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Civil Engineering Instruments.

W. & L. E. GURLEY'S CELEBRATED COMPASSES, TRANSITS and LEVELS

For sale at manufacturers' prices, transportation added, by LARABEE & NORTH, 174 Lake-st.

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Gun and Rifle Maker,
No. 236 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Has just received a fine lot of English Breech-Loading [illegible] of the best makers. Also, Ely's Cartridge Cases, Cloth Wads and Metallic Cartridges of all kinds, and a general assortment of

SPORTING TACKLE ON HAND.

Repairing neatly done. Double Guns Restocked. Old Guns Refinished, equal to new, and warranted.

For Sale.

Seines, Nets, Twine, &c.

Nettings and Fittings of every description for sale and furnished to order by E. & G. W. LORD, 59 COMMERCIAL-ST., BOSTON.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh supply of

CEMENT and SALT.

A. H. PICKERING & CO., Commission Merchants, 140 South Water-st., Chicago.

GENUINE ASHTONS AND WORTHINGTON'S

LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT

For sale by HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 150 South Water-st., Chicago.

TO GRAIN BUYERS.—Grain Warehouse for sale in the town of DeKalb, DeKalb County, Ill. [illegible] Address for terms and particulars, L. MOSES, Hubbard, Ill., or A. MOSES & CO., Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

A. H. PICKERING & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, 140 South Water-st., Chicago, give particular attention to buying and selling Grain, Flour, Seeds, Provisions, &c. Large advances made on consignments. Agents for the Bay and Onondaga Salt Co. and [illegible] Cement Co. [illegible]

Lottery.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY!

To be Drawn at Covington, Ky.,

Class P, August 15th,
Class Q, August 31st,
1867.

[illegible]

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO $[illegible]

33,000 Numbers and [illegible] Prizes.

[illegible]

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE

OF

STEAM MILL & DISTILLERY

AND

OTHER PROPERTY.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 2d Dist., Iowa, DAVENPORT, Aug. 10, 1867.

In compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall, on

Wednesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.,

Of said day, at the City of Lyons, in the State of Iowa, sell at Public Auction the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Clinton, and State of Iowa, to wit:

Fractional Block eight (8) in Range (1) of Gates' Addition to the City of Lyons, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, being the property known as the

"BUCHANNAN STEAM MILL AND DISTILLERY."

Said property was conveyed to the United States by W. H. Buchannan by Deed dated August [illegible].

The Mill is a substantial Stone building, with [illegible] and has four run of burrs, [illegible] by steam power, capable of manufacturing about two hundred barrels of flour per day.

The Distillery is a [illegible] with the Mill, and has sufficient capacity for [illegible] hundred bushels of corn per day. The [illegible] Distillery and Mill is [illegible] by [illegible] boilers, recently [illegible] new [illegible] There is also [illegible] building, the House, built of brick, [illegible] needed for bonded warehouse [illegible] time and place. There will also be sold the Tools' Lot [illegible] the horse barn situated [illegible] north of the [illegible] the mill, and also about [illegible] hundred [illegible] of [illegible] and other personal property, to wit:

Also, the [illegible]
1 Engine [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Wagon.
[illegible] of Whiskey Barrels.
[illegible]
Feed Cutter.
1 Iron Safe.
A lot of Office Furniture.
1 Horse Hay Rake.
A lot of Grain Sacks.
A lot of Copper Pipe.
A lot of Iron Shafting.
Several hundred Cattle Chains.
A lot of Lumber.

The right to stop this sale at any time is reserved to the Government.

TERMS CASH.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Collector 2d District of Iowa.

Proposals.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE

Des Moines Rapids

OF THE

Mississippi River.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, July [illegible], 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., Wednesday, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, at the Des Moines Rapids.

The canal is to be about [illegible] and [illegible] miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width of the water surface inside the canal is to be [illegible] hundred feet in excavation [illegible] feet [illegible] and fifty feet in excavation, and [illegible] low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. [illegible]

[illegible]

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not made in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals, of the form required, with forms of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be understood as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at [illegible] two million, sixty-eight thousand, three hundred, and forty-five dollars. The amount appropriated by Congress is [illegible]—the contractors may be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent of the amount of any work done or material furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

Parties desiring further information as to the work can obtain it by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be endorsed, to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

To Contractors and Builders!

THE BROWN & KLEBER'S OFFICE, WAVERLY, Ill., Morgan Co., July 25th, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of Brown & Kleber, in Waverly, [illegible]

A. L. ZIMMER,
Clerk of Board of School Directors.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALES—NEW YORK.

Trade Sales of Earthenware and Glassware.

ROBERT HEYDOCK & SON

Will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at their Sales Rooms, 161 Liberty-st., New York, [illegible] crates White Granite and Common Earthenware, comprising a full and general assortment of desirable makes and patterns; also, [illegible] crates English Rockingham Ware.

GLASSWARE, FRIDAY, Aug. 23—[illegible] Glass, Glassware, Lamp Chimneys, Plates and Chandelier Glass, and [illegible] French Glass.

Machinery.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

[illegible]

Flax Seed.

FLAX SEED

WANTED, [illegible]

Removal.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

NO. 77 NORTH WATER-ST.

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

The New York *Tribune* [illegible] the rampage on currency contraction, and is employing [illegible] to [illegible] Secretary McCulloch on to selling bonds and with the proceeds purchase greenbacks and burn them. That Western readers may see the policy it advocates, and the destructive spirit which [illegible], we copy a recent article from its columns:

"Speculation in Wall street is more buoyant, operators going upon the theory that the Secretary of the Treasury lacks the courage to put in practice the policy he so often proclaims in regard to specie payments. It is a fact beyond dispute that [illegible] Instead of gold and greenbacks going to Europe, we should send cereals, and the products of cereals, cotton, wool, and all the various manufactures of the country. Lower prices in all departments of commerce and business would follow an honest and persistent effort to reduce the legal-tender money, and a new era of prosperity would soon dawn upon the country. New railroads would be built, new [illegible] and mines be opened, and new [illegible] under cultivation. Instead of working from hand to mouth as now, capital would [illegible] enterprises, and business [illegible] profits made under a currency [illegible] gold."

The notion that making a "tight money market," or artificial stringency and scarcity of currency, and by compelling farmers to "slaughter" their crops by having to sell them at half price, would produce a "new era of prosperity, build new railroads and manufactories, open mines and put new lands under cultivation," is certainly a new [illegible] with Greeley, and entitling [illegible] of support. [illegible] The gross absurdity [illegible] obtained by [illegible] commercial prosperity [illegible] times, is too palpable [illegible] stress and hard [illegible]. In the issue of the *Tribune* [illegible] the above article is taken, is a [illegible] which the statement showing that Mr. McCulloch [illegible] destroyed within the past two [illegible] than *four* millions of greenbacks, [illegible] redeemed and cancelled nearly *sixty* millions of compound legal-tenders, and on the first of August, hoarded and locked up seventy-three millions of currency. Compound notes have been held by the banks as a portion of their legal-tender reserve, and when they are redeemed their place must be supplied by an equal amount of greenbacks, which must be withdrawn from active circulation. Thus we find that between June first and August first, a period of sixty days, the Secretary of the Treasury has actually contracted the currency, [illegible] millions of dollars; and every day since he has pursued the same policy of redeeming compounds, and selling five-twenty bonds to pay for them; yet the New York *Tribune* says that "to couple McCulloch and currency contraction is to cause shouts of derisive laughter," in that city. Let us see what has been done towards contracting the currency of the country since the first of November, 1865—one year and nine months ago. We quote from the financial reports of the Secretary of the Treasury:

NATIONAL CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION NOV. 1, 1865.	
Legal tender, greenbacks	$428,160,569
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Compound legal tenders	173,012,140
Five per cent Treasury notes	[illegible]
Certificates of indebtedness	55,905,000
Total National currency	$715,631,078
NATIONAL CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AUGUST 1, 1867.	
Legal tender, greenbacks	$363,161,844
Fractional currency	28,554,749
Compound legal tenders	[illegible]
Five per cent Treasury notes	none
Certificates of indebtedness	none
Total National currency	[illegible]
Contraction in twenty-one months	[illegible]

Here we find that in the short period of a year and nine months Federal currency has been withdrawn and burned to the enormous amount of *two hundred and ten millions of dollars*. But the contraction is not fully measured by the above figures. On the 1st of November, 1865, the treasury held $35,000,000 of gold, and $[illegible] of currency. On the 1st of August, 1867, there was locked up in the treasury $[illegible] of gold, and $79,474,396 of currency, which makes forty millions more currency locked up now than then. The actual currency contraction is therefore two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

It may be said that the circulation of the National Banks has been increased since November 1, 1865. So it has, but State bank notes to an equal amount have been taxed out of circulation, and the vacuum thus created was barely filled by National Bank notes. So there has been no inflation of the currency from that cause. In the meanwhile, gold coin to the vast amount of seventy-seven millions have been withdrawn from commerce, and locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, which is the very worst kind of contraction. Still, in the face of all these facts and figures, the New York *Tribune* upbraids and denounces the Secretary of the Treasury for being false in practice to his contraction professions. Most people will think that he has moved with considerable velocity in the direction of contraction when he has wiped out two hundred and ten millions of National currency, and locked up forty millions more, all in the short period of twenty-one months. The New York *Tribune*, however, insists that he must produce a "tight money market," knock down the price of grain, and compel farmers to throw their crops upon the market for what they may bring. That sheet deliberately calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue such a course as will result in a financial panic, and force the farmers of the West to sacrifice their products; it proposes to swindle them out of one or two hundred millions of dollars for the benefit of the East and its speculators. In order to effect this swindle, it demands that the Secretary shall sell an extra hundred millions of gold bonds, and with the proceeds purchase compound legal tenders, thereby compelling the banks to draw an equal amount of greenbacks from circulation, and, in addition to this contraction, the Secretary is called on "to cancel every dollar of legal tender the law will allow." If the course recommended by the New York *Tribune* should be adopted, before New Year's day the country would begin the enjoyment of a financial crash equal to that of 1857. And this is apparently what H. G. anxiously [illegible] to bring about. The revenues of the Government would diminish by one-half or two-thirds; the expenses of the Government and the interest on the debt could not be paid from the receipts of taxes; the hoarse cry of repudiation would begin to be heard over the land; and gold, instead of falling, would bound upwards as it did during the gloomy days of 1863-4. The motives that actuate the conductors of that vacillating, erratic sheet are hard to divine. Its course on finance is as tortuous and uncertain as on politics. It has never been able to comprehend the simple, palpable truth that in respect to the debt and the currency the purchasing power of the latter is governed by the former; that the only way in which the greenbacks can be appreciated, is by enhancing the selling price of the five-twenties. So long as they are quoted in London at 73@73, greenbacks will not be worth more than they are now.

On the first of November, 1865, the bonded indebtedness of the United States in the shape of ten-forties, five-twenties and seven-thirties, amounted to one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four millions. The same descriptions of bonded debt on the first of August, 1867, amounted to two thousand one hundred and forty-five millions, being an increase of one hundred and seventy-one millions of bonded debt. In these figures we have a satisfactory solution of the stubborn refusal of gold to decline, notwithstanding a currency contraction of two hundred and ten millions since that time.

The New York *Tribune's* contraction policy is wretched, mischievous quackery, and exhibits most shameful ignorance of the fundamental principles of finance. What McCulloch should immediately do, is to preserve an easy money market, which will aid the farmers and planters to dispose of their products to the best advantage, and everybody to pay their taxes with ease and cheerfulness. Let him part with [illegible] gold and [illegible] locked up [illegible] abstracted from it, and at the same [illegible] bearing obligations. Just as fast as the price of bonds advance, gold will fall and greenbacks [illegible]. They can be appreciated in the only way [illegible] by the value of the greenbacks is fixed and [illegible]. It is time that McCulloch, as well as Greeley, had learned [illegible] who has their eyes and brains.

[illegible]

On Saturday, [illegible] members of the Board of Trade were arrested [illegible] of the 17th, 18th, and 20th sections of the act of the last Legislature, known as the Warehouse Law. These sections read as follows:

SEC. 17. All contracts for the sale of grain [illegible]

SEC. 18. [illegible]

SEC. [illegible]

Leaving the legal questions for discussion and decision by the bar and by the courts, we come to a strong objection to this law upon grounds of public policy. We think that all laws which seek directly or indirectly to regulate the value of food, labor, or productions are necessarily evil, and should never be enacted. Laws limiting the price of bread never accomplished any good, and if enforced was enforced to the public injury. A law placing a limitation upon the price of real estate, would, if enforced, be a restraint upon speculation, but would also be manifestly oppressive and injurious to the general public. A law establishing a minimum or a maximum rate of wages for labor would also be an oppression fatal to the community. The reason is obvious, that when the price of food fixed by law is below the cost of production, production itself will cease, and farmers will only raise what they need for their own consumption. If it be in excess of a fair profit upon production, then it is a severe tax upon consumers. When the price of labor is fixed beyond the value of its product, employment will cease, and capital find other investment. When it is below what it could command if free, then it is tyranny upon the laborers. When the price fixed by law upon real estate is beyond its value, there will be no purchasers, and when it is below what the land would bring in the market the owner is robbed of his legitimate profit, and will not sell.

A law which prohibits bread from being sold above or below certain fixed prices, is not more odious and unjust than a law which delegates to a few persons in the community the right to fix the price. The Warehouse Act undertakes to create a monopoly in fixing the price of grain. It undertakes to give to the actual holders or possessors of wheat the power of contriving to extort what they can from the consumer. It makes it a penal offence for any one but an actual holder and possessor of wheat, to [illegible] the price thereof. It creates in its powers a monopoly which may use and be used cruelly. Take a case. A [illegible] wheat to buy. They wish to purchase [illegible] in quantities to [illegible] during the [illegible] bushels per week of twenty thousand [illegible] contracts on the [illegible] they wish to make their three months. Until September to run, whom they purchase has [illegible] from possession at the time of wheat in his contract, both he and the [illegible] to be arrested, fined one thousand dollars each, and sent to the county jail [illegible] year. The millers, to comply with the law, must purchase their three months' supply at once, or purchase it weekly as they will use it, subject to whatever extortion the actual holder may from time to time have it in his power to make. That is, we know, a case of a *bona fide* contract, but, nevertheless, the law applies to it as well as it does to any transaction by the curb-stone broker.

Congress some years ago undertook to declare that all contracts for the future delivery of gold, whereof the seller was not in actual possession at the time of the contract, were void and gambling contracts; and the parties upon conviction were made liable to fine and imprisonment. The law was almost identical with these sections of the Warehouse Act. What was the effect? It drove from the gold room all but the actual holders of gold, and these having a monopoly of the market, gold advanced *an hundred per cent*. The speculators, those who dealt in gold, without having any, who risked their margins upon contracts for future delivery, having been driven out, the actual holders advanced their prices, as they could do, they having had a monopoly conferred upon them. The folly and evil of any attempt by law to regulate the value of commercial commodities, by giving special privileges in their sale, was so promptly illustrated in the destruction of the national credit that Congress hastened to repeal the law. The effect of this Warehouse Law, if enforced, will be precisely the same. The farmer will get no more for his wheat, but the holder of the wheat in Chicago, being by law the exclusive arbiter of what it shall be sold for here, will have a power which is utterly repugnant to common right and opposed to public policy.

As long as the market is open to competition, there is an end to monopoly. While there may occasionally be a crash among speculators in their combinations against actual holders of grain, the evil is confined to them alone. But their business is of that character which tends to defeat an actual advance in the price beyond that for which there is legitimate cause. Regarding the law itself to be most objectionable, and an exact counterpart of the Gold Law which proved so injurious to the public interest, we think that these penal sections should be, and have no doubt they will be, repealed at the first session of the Legislature. In the meantime their validity will be judicially determined.

AMERICAN FEMALE EDUCATION.

FRASER AND ST. PAUL.

In a recent article we made some notice of the views of American Female Education and Character presented in Mr. Fraser's report to the Queen's Commission. He finds that the American practise is to educate the sexes together, or at least in similar courses of intellectual and moral discipline. He candidly pronounces the system a success as viewed from an American point of view, but he entertains grave doubts when he looks at it from the standpoint of an Englishman, or of Pericles, or of St. Paul.

We have already considered the Athenian theory and practice. It made woman a cypher, thus destroying home and taking the soul out of civilization. Is this the view of St. Paul and of Christianity?

No culling of text, or learned comment on the meaning of Greek or Hebrew can be as satisfactory as the simple observation of the effect of Christianity upon the position of woman. The Attic civilization considered itself as characterized by the exclusion of the influence of the female sex. When Paul came to Athens, the narrative selects for special mention two from among the number of believers, one is a member of the court of Areopagus, and the other is a woman. Throughout Paul's letters he is certainly very far from the maxim of the great Athenian statesman, that "the less men say of female excellence the better." Just so the whole history of Christianity is a history of the restoring of woman to her place as a companion and fit helper of man. The American Republic itself is by far the most perfect example of the application of Christian law to public life, and it may be presumed that the position into which woman has come by the natural working of the royal law of liberty, is something like the sphere in which He who made both the woman and the law intended that she should move. Paul rests all his argument on the instinct of our natures, and it would be a satisfaction to him to see that a community which has not been afraid to accept his position that "Neither is the man without the woman, nor the woman without the man," has not lost either manhood or womanhood by so doing. Truth is the more true for being full of grace; grace is more beautiful for being full of truth. Mr. Fraser heard of a washerwoman who was reading Motley's Dutch Republic. He does not tell us that he thought the worse of her. American women have practically refuted the low sneer against literary housekeepers so that we hear little of it now, and that little in quarters where it is of little account. The community has learned that the nameless grace which the presence of intelligence gives to everything, can reach and honor all the details of life,—that cultivated thought and taste can express themselves in a garment or a household as well as in a [illegible], and in either as satisfactorily as in an oration or a poem.

[illegible] question it is undoubtedly [illegible] as well as [illegible] and earnest in America. But [illegible] direction of that activity woman is [illegible] and sewing machines are made [illegible]. If Mr. Fraser saw women at work in our fields, they were not American women. [illegible] fact is that, in a [illegible] of her "sphere," the American woman [illegible] least for her physical health. [illegible] her and surrounds her like the aureole of a saint, and it carries moral health wherever [illegible]. But of course such an independent [illegible] supposes force as well as [illegible] in the development of [illegible] virtue in the American woman. Whence did it come? We have had no Lycurgus to devise a system of education for us. American education has simply grown up upon the soil. No democratic theorist has [illegible] once upon Pericles and [illegible] an unnatural hardness of female character, like Vulcan's brazen maidens. The confidence of the American lady is simply the force of Christian [illegible]. It is St. Paul's own work [illegible] preached to the Gentiles the daughters of Eve would still be hiding among the trees of the garden. It is all part of the coming of the day when virtue [illegible] in the heart of man [illegible] the machinery of external law. The word virtue itself, in its origin and its history, is an epitome of the course of human culture. It meant, at first, manhood—the highest idea of masculine character. But, in some way it seems to have been felt, that the highest and strongest type of character [illegible] classic languages the word itself is feminine, and [illegible] embodiment of character was in female divinity, and [illegible] virtue has come to be regarded as especially resident in woman. Christianity [illegible] and brings it out from its seclusion, with an increased strength in which it is prepared not only to defend itself from the world, but to purify the world. If female character is to assume such a mission it has need to be strong. It must be not the weak and ignorant Athenian girl of the time of Pericles, but more like the *Athena*, whose statue Pericles set up. Thus, always it is the first ideal which foreshadows the last perfection. Woman is to be strong and wise, and man is to be virtuous and pure, in the ultimate realization as well as in the early dream of civilization.

That such depth and strength of character should grow here, is only the natural result of the adaptation of the female mind to religious thought and of the strength of the truths and motives which Puritan Christianity presents. The history of America from the first has been the history of great principles working in strong, honest minds, to form a new nation and a new world. American female character and training are simple parts of that history. Great convictions respecting, especially, man's relations to God and to man, have grown silently and in successive generations have forced themselves out in great acts. Such acts were the coming of the Pilgrims, and the educational, religious and missionary enterprise of the first colonists. Such was the American Revolution, and such was the missionary zeal that sprang up in the generation succeeding that which fought in the Revolution. The history of one of the currents into which that zeal resolved itself, and which has become a part of the history of our country for the present and future time, will illustrate the origin and living forces of female education. The first female missionaries were induced to go abroad prominently, perhaps decisively, by the advice of a pastor who was nearly connected with one of them. The missionary lives of the first Mrs. Judson and of Harriet Newell were the result. Their adviser, whose physical health was too feeble for the earnestness of his spirit, remained at home and devoted his life to the establishment and care of an institution for female education, of which the ruling idea was the fullest development of all the powers, intellectual and moral, for the sake of the glory of God and the saving of mankind. He held that "sanctified "science is the grand weapon to vanquish "the legions of darkness," and, therefore, that "the advancement of knowledge is no "less important than the emancipation, the "liberty, the happiness of mankind, no less "important than the salvation of the "world." In such a simple and direct faith and aim he threw himself into the work, as Dr. Arnold did at Rugby, and like Arnold, he moved the world.

His spirit was spread far and wide by his pupils and reproduced in other institutions, especially by two ladies, who had been associated with him, one of whom established in [illegible] a school which was for many years a power in the land; the other organized in the Valley of the Connecticut a prominent institution, which now stands as the centre of an order of schools in various parts of the country, each having its own features, but all sharing the missionary impulse, [illegible] which was the inspiration of Mr. Emerson and of Miss Grant, and Miss Lyon, that of training the women of America to bear a part as daughters, or as wives and mothers in the work of saving the land and the world, through the grace and truth of Christian culture.

It is a style of institution not less distinct and characteristic than the American College. It is even more spontaneously and genuinely American than the college. Whatever it is, has been made by the spirit which has formed and maintained it. If its features are decided, it is because sincere minds have laid hold upon mighty principles. Whether in the future it will grow greater or even more earnest in its form and aspect, the future and not the past must determine. We need not be afraid that this and other developments of the honest truths of the people will not come right. He who made the "spheres" has balanced them so that we need not fear that they will not find their right adjustment if we will let them. Male and female, like church and State, or law and liberty, will find their place if they can have their freedom.

☞ The probable death of General R. A. Gilmore, Postmaster of Chicago, by drowning, has cast a gloom over business circles in the city, and smitten the hearts of a large circle of friends with a sudden and unexpected pang. He was last seen between seven and eight o'clock on Friday evening, when he was going to the lake shore to take a ride in a row boat, an exercise to which he was accustomed. There was a freshening gale at the time he parted from his friends who saw him last, and they cautioned him against venturing far from the shore. The gale increased somewhat during the evening, but was at no time dangerous to an experienced boatman. Nothing has since been seen of him, but fragments of the boat have been found near the Illinois Central roundhouse. It seems probable that the boat capsized and afterwards went to pieces against the breakwater.

General Gilmore was a young man of noble impulses and warm heart. He had served his country with bravery and fidelity in the late war, and was discharging the duties of a responsible public office, with satisfaction to all, at the time of his decease. Elsewhere we publish such facts as we have been able to ascertain concerning this lamentable occurrence, together with some account of General Gilmore's career.

☞ The jury in the Surratt case have disagreed, standing eight for acquittal and four for conviction. If Andrew Johnson has intended to appoint Surratt Secretary of War in place of Mr. Stanton, he will have to wait for a second trial.

After the jury had been discharged, Judge Fisher publicly disbarred the senior Bradley, and prohibited him from practising as an attorney in his Court. This action was taken to vindicate the decorum of the Court—Bradley having assaulted Judge Fisher with his fist when the latter reproved him for bullying the witness McMillan. Bradley then went to his office, with a mighty plantation air, and wrote a challenge to Judge Fisher to fight a duel. It is quite evident that Washington City is not wholly reconstructed. The proper place for Bradley, Sr., is the Dry Tortugas.

☞ The absurd provisions of the Warehouse Act, under which a number of members of the Board of Trade were arrested on Saturday for "gambling," were foisted upon the bill by its enemies in the Legislature for the purpose of rendering it obnoxious. They have only succeeded in rendering themselves obnoxious, and in enabling a few small minded persons to expose their own littleness.

The Express Company Litigation.

SYRACUSE, August 7, 1867.—The examination of E. B. Judson to-day before James S. Leach, referee appointed to take testimony in the case of Norris Winslow against the American Express Company and others, elicited the following facts: That the $9,000,000 capital of the present American Express Company was made up as follows: The members of the Bankers' Express Company paid in $1,900,000, and the old American Express Company turned in the property of the company to the same amount, and the balance of the $9,000,000—viz, $7,100,000—was issued in stock to members of the old company for their good will; the balance of the property of the old company, after the $1,800,000 was turned over to the new company, was held for the old members.

LONDON.

A Batch of Interesting Literary Gossip.

Works of Poetry, Biography, History and Fiction.

What the [illegible] Writers are Doing.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, England, July 27.

NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

Publishers watch the taste and caprice of the public mind as closely as the devisers of [illegible]. In the city, one [illegible] stock brokers discussing the propriety of bringing out such and such an undertaking, and talking over the tone and temper of the country as though it were as capricious as the weather. And so publishers will tell an author he had better wait a [illegible], or they will write to him [illegible] sir, we will take your work, but the quicker you are with your manuscript the better will be the sale." There have not been many new books of importance during the spring and the [illegible] enough have been sent [illegible] hours which public men have in the season employed, and there are some at the present moment in the printers' hands, to which a letter may, I think, be usefully devoted. We ought to [illegible] now and then in matters so illustrative of national character and progress. The first to be glanced at are

WORKS OF BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Next Monday we are to have a volume compiled under the direction of the Queen, and relating, therefore, as a necessity, to the Prince Consort. The title is [illegible] "early years" the world is to hear. One cannot imagine that there is a very thrilling story to tell. Prince Albert never, I am sure, gave any trouble to his father and mother. He did not break their hearts by running away from home and going to sea, or get into debt, or form any improper liaison. He can scarcely have fought a duel at his university, or received a rebuke from his tutor for kissing a maid. He was an excellent man, out of the number who have grown straight from their youth. I fear this perpetual harping upon his name will cause our people to do him injustice. It is already mentioned with impatience, and after another book or two will be voted a nuisance. This time the gentleman who assists the Queen is Lieutenant General, the Hon. Chas. Grey, a good officer and courtier, but new at present to authorship. Why he takes the place of Mr. Arthur Helps, who is often at the Queen's side, and whose literary abilities are generally admitted, I have not been informed. Possibly Mr. Helps thinks he has done quite enough in that way to show his respect for Prince Albert's memory, and that to do more would be unworthy the dignity of his position.

Public libraries which take a pride in historical works, should order the new series of the Wellington Despatches, Civil and Political, edited by the present Duke. The conqueror of Waterloo wrote pithy, forcible letters, and this book throws much light upon the state of European Governments at the time of the Congress of Verona. I wish some one would make a collection of the letters he used to send to people who pestered him during the later years of his life. Many of these found their way into the journals, and were a constant source of amusement.

Another book for a library, whether in England or America, is a History of Agriculture and Prices in England, 1259-1400, compiled entirely from original and contemporaneous records, by Professor Rogers, (Professor of Political Economy at Oxford.) This is too expensive a book for the bulk of private readers, and yet by authors it will be found of much service.

Mr. Samuel Smiles, the railway official, whose "Lives of the Engineers" had a ready sale, is now at work on a history of the Huguenots, their settlements, churches and industries in England and Ireland—a good subject, and in industrious hands.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Tower of London has written "Memorials" of that building—the centre of interest at the most exciting periods of English history; and Dean Stanley is doing the same task for Westminster Abbey.

In biography I find a memoir of Professor Aytoun by Theodore Martin, is about to appear. Aytoun and his biographer wrote the Bon Gaultier Ballads, and a Scotchman will defy you to produce a living equal of the deceased Professor as a wit and essayist. I am not a Scotchman, and make no such challenge. We write memoirs in these days very quickly after the event. It seems but yesterday that I was reading a long sketch of *Aytoun in Blackwood's Magazine*, to which he was a frequent contributor, yet already his widow has married again, and now her bosom friend is writing his life. Mr. Martin, you are aware, is married to Miss Helen Faucit, the actress. He is an accomplished man, and has translated Faust, and Horace, with skill and sweetness. Another "biography" just out, is of a living man, the renowned Abdel-Kader. Colonel Churchill, the author, knows the old Arab intimately, but is scarcely free, I think, to speak of all parts of the chieftain's life with plainness and impartiality.

A work which is seen just now on the tables of most Evangelical dissenters, is devoted to the Taylors of Ongar, a remarkable family belonging to the [illegible] world and the middle class, and always mentioned with praise. They were a happy and united family, and their writings continue to be prized by many thousand households. Some of them, as time went on, drifted from beyond the circle of opinions which had been marked out for them, and the author of the memorials is an incumbent of the Church of England in a London parish. The persistency with which different members and different generations of the family have clung to one form or another of literary production is remarkable. "A pen" said the late Isaac Taylor, as if he were talking of the family sword, "which has been [illegible] with ink—ink declined, for the eye of the compositor—has been passing from hand to hand within the circuit of a family—it is now more than eighty years, and it is still in course of consignment to younger hands of the same stock."

Two new volumes, made up of the London letters written to the Paris journal, the *Temps*, by M. Louis Blanc, are now in the shops. To me there is always about a reproduction of letters of this kind, a flavor of stale champagne. M. Louis Blanc's letters are not models even of these kind, and they contain too many errors in their comments upon English politics, to be useful to Englishmen. Does any one sit down to read a file of a political journal a year old, in these busy times? Do we care now to read a letter on the "Death of Stonewall Jackson—Effect produced in England?" or, on "Princess Alexandria's triumphal entry into London?" I doubt it; and yet these are specimens of the contents of the volumes of M. Blanc. There is not enough of the permanent, either in the subjects or the treatment, to merit the trouble of translating them for English readers.

Lord Byron's mistress, the Countess Guiccoli, now the widow of the Marquis de Boissy, draws attention to the days of her youth by authorizing a publishing house to announce in her name a volume of "Recollections of Lord Byron," to appear in the autumn. How much will she tell? No doubt she could give Byron's own version of his quarrel with his wife; and as that lady and her daughter are both dead, she may have decided to do so. But she will win no applause for it. She lived with Byron in a way which shocks the notions of even the dissolute—for her father, mother and brothers lived in the same house. She left a husband to go to him and took her family with her. I have a book of Leigh Hunt's in which a great many details about her are narrated. The work was afterwards withdrawn; but if she passes certain limits in this work now advertised, it may be necessary to recur to it.

BOOKS OF POETRY.

Some literary friends of mine are fond of declaring that the poets are dead; that there has not been one since Wordsworth; and the name of Tennyson sets them raving. All that is good is in the past. We have no actors, no poets, no painters. I suppose the same was said in the time of Pope and of Dryden. I know it was in the time of Wordsworth, and it will be said as long as men live to get old. My own feelings are the other way. I believe there are more poets than there ever were, and that the average—if I may be so detestably prosaic as to use the word on such a theme—is very much higher than it was a century ago. There is more wit, though it is wasted on puerilities—in some, even of the extravaganzas written for the stage—than in half the productions of men whose names are recorded as humorists in the golden age which is gone. And of poetry—putting Tennyson, and Longfellow, and Lowell aside—I contend that the new work of Jean Ingelow, now before me, "A Story of Doom," is a work such as Shakespeare would have blessed with his smile. Christina Rossetti still gives us noble poetical compositions, and Adelaide Procter is not forgotten. Lower down stand a host of minor minstrels, who sing with sweetness, and, out of the roar and noise of modern life, send up clear notes that fall on many ears, and give men pleasure and peace.

A set of new poems, which will be tested in every possible way, are to be out this week. They are written by Matthew Arnold, late Professor of Poetry at the University at Oxford, [illegible] to the "Pilgrims," [illegible] are eager enough to take it up.

The Poet Laureate is busy in laying out a new estate he has purchased, and poetry waits his leisure. His brother, the Rev. Charles Turner, has brought out a collection of sonnets in which there is something more than an echo of his relative's genius.

FICTION.

Novels come [illegible] a novel a day. [illegible] Mr. Anthony Trollope has finished the last of his [illegible] Charles Lever, [illegible] his consular post at Spezzia to a better one [illegible] his new stories are not more [illegible] than his old ones. His last is "Sir Brook Fossbrooke." George Macdonald has caught the stream at last. He can ask almost his own terms, and [illegible] his dark days are over. He is at this moment delighting the readers of a polite magazine called the *Argosy* by an exquisite story called "The History of Robert Falconer;" he is also proceeding with one called "Guild Court," in a Scotch magazine, Good Words. He does not object to mount the pulpit. I heard him preach a sermon very much like his works, in a Congregational chapel the other day. He has an [illegible] face and figure; altogether, one of the best looking authors I ever saw.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton is seen occasionally at public [illegible], but age and trouble have dimmed that fire in her eye which was wont to entrance the admirers of beauty. She has finished a novel, which is sure to be read, but I am unable to see much merit in her composition. Miss Yonge continues to enforce in her pleasant way the peculiar doctrines of the High Church school to which she belongs. In her last, as in all her stories, we have a good deal about altar cloths, confirmations, and interesting curates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Mechi, a razor seller in this city who all at once took to farming and determined to show agriculturists their own business, is getting ready his "Farm Balance Sheets" with papers on farming, and the book would perhaps be worth reprinting in America.

Mr. Grantley Berkley's "Anecdotes of the Upper Ten Thousand" awakens the disgust of every class but the stablemen and lacqueys of men of his own position. Of course he writes these books for money. In a way they are useful to Democracy, as they reveal a callousness and moral deadness which are frequently hidden by the gloss of finished manners.

In theology there is nothing sensational, if we except some productions of the ritualists in the church of England, who are determined to have Roman Catholicism unaltered, but without a Pope. I saw to-day an early copy of a commentary on the Pentateuch, by a Jewish scholar, Dr. Kalisch, a Hebrew who is engaged as a tutor for Baron Rothschild's sons, and discovered it to be entirely opposed to the ordinary views both of Jews and of orthodox Christians as to the early character of the books of the Bible. This learned Jew declares them to be all human; to speak of the Divine element in them is, he contends, to mystify and mislead. That he will long conform to the rather trying ceremonies of his race, after coming to this conclusion, I should say was doubtful. In this connection, I may remark that Professor Stowe's treatise on the origin and history of the books of the New Testament, has been published here. But the reviews are generally unfavorable to it. The theme is declared to be beyond the Professor's knowledge and capacity.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "New America" is not yet spent, as the edition now in circulation is the seventh. His companion in the journey, Mr. C. W. Dilke, grandson of the founder of the Athenæum Journal, is now a candidate for Parliamentary honors, and has issued an address to one of the new constituencies which the Reform Bill calls into existence. He is [illegible], it seems, because there is an [illegible] abroad that new men will be [illegible] to advocate measures which have as yet attracted little attention in the House of Commons. In one part of his address he says:

"I am strongly in favor of non-intervention in foreign politics, except where the dignity or interest of the country are at stake; and I regret [illegible] Luxemburg and the timidity which has [illegible] natives in Abyssinia. As a step towards a more liberal foreign policy, I should rejoice to see greater efforts to cultivate political friendship with the North German people; and I should hail with pleasure an agreement between civilized nations to exempt from seizure at sea all goods not contraband of war."

Among the list of books on the counters, are several hand-books of croquet. This game has now achieved an established position, like cricket, or walking, or partridge shooting. The author of a new hand-book says it "has been elevated from a pastime to the dignity of a science," though he admits that "one of the most prominent reasons of the pleasure that men take in the game is the sight with which they are indulged of a neatly-turned pair of ankles and pretty boots." He also acknowledges that the new "science" is specially popular for a reason that it offers many opportunities for "harmless flirtations and other delicate attentions to the fair sex."

NEW MAGAZINES.

If the "Broadway," the new international magazine which is to be started on the 15th of next month, finds a favorable reception, it will be in spite of its proprietors, for never was there a [illegible] prospectus. Stitched in, as a leaf, with the advertisements attached to the Quarterly Reviews, is a long rigmarole, bad enough to create a prejudice against the best undertaking. The attempt to be comic is enough to make one swear. "It is our earnest desire," say the projectors, "that Britannia should shake hands with Columbia intellectually, and that both should shake hands with us financially. It is our heartfelt wish that the Dove of Peace should put the Lion and the Eagle on the very best terms with one another, and that all the three, stretching the Atlantic cable as a tight-rope, should begin to dance a grand international 'break-down,' and never leave off. We do not mean to break down, if the British and American public will only lend us 'their kind hearts and hands.'" There is a deal more in the same strain. The contents of the first number are announced. The author of "Guy Livingstone" leads off, in order, I suppose, to show the desire of the editors to gratify American tastes—Mr. Lawrence having commended himself (and his books) so highly during the war to the admiration of literary America! Mr. Hollingshead, himself a dramatic critic, is to supply a paper entitled "Dramatic Critics Criticised"—another item not in the best of sentiment. Who the Mr. Clark Russell is to whom American poetry is confided I am at a loss to state; but two reverends who are contributors have not the disadvantage of being unknown. The Rev. J. Bellew's career is public property; the Rev. C. W. Denison, from your side of the Atlantic, has made himself conspicuous—his literary talents are much on a par with those of Mr. Bellew. They are about the two last in any church that I should have expected to see advertised as contributors to a periodical addressed to an educated class.

Another magazine, out to-day, is called *Tinsley's Magazine*. This is another organ of the fast school. It is to be noticed in them that they start more publications than any other. No sooner is one out and set afloat, than they desert it, like a leaky vessel, and launch a fresh one. Sometimes their old craft is patched up, and keeps above water; but mostly it sinks. The *Tinsley's Magazine* is *Temple Bar* "removed." Tinsley is a publisher who has got on rapidly, and has surrounded himself with a peculiar class of writers who take Miss Braddon as their model. Edmund Yates, the editor of the new magazine, was editor of *Temple Bar* for a little while. I suppose this time next year he will have shifted from Tinsley. One rather odd picture is the devotion of a portion of the contents to articles on dress, "contributed direct from Paris," while a colored plate of the latest fashions is given. Is this literature? Do Dr. W. H. Russell and Edmund Yates enjoy the task of writing for the delectation of the milliner's workrooms?

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN BRAZIL.—The law, punishing adultery and fornication in Brazil seem to be very ingeniously contrived; they exhibit a very just and moral standard, but it must be well-nigh impossible to obtain a conviction under them. We give a summary of their provisions:

Anyone who contracts a second marriage until after the first is dissolved, shall serve at hard labor from two to six years, and be fined. A married woman who commits adultery shall be imprisoned at hard labor from one to three years. The adulterer shall suffer the same punishment. A married man who keeps a concubine shall suffer the penalty of the preceding article. Accusation of this crime (adultery) shall not be made by anyone who is not husband or wife; these shall not have the right to make the charge if at any time they have consented to adultery. The charge of adultery must be made jointly against the woman and the man with whom the crime has been committed, if alive, and one shall not be condemned without the other.

A man named Kirby laid down to sleep on the railroad track near Whitehall, New York, recently. Soon after he suddenly awoke under the impression that something had hit him, when he found that the evening train had just passed over his left foot, completely severing it.

CO-OPERATION.

Movement of the LaSalle Miners' Union.

Benefits and Advantages of Co-operative Labor.

An Interesting Address by Professor Daniels.

How the Two Opposing Interests Are to Be Reconciled.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LASALLE, Ill., August 9.

A large meeting of coal miners was held here last evening to listen to an address from Colonel E. Daniels, of Chicago. The miners have been long standing out on a strike, as your readers are aware, and still manifest no disposition to yield to the terms offered by their employers. The meeting was presided over by John Bingham, Esq., a veteran miner of great intelligence and worth. The best feeling seemed to prevail among all, and a degree of good order and close attention to the speech rarely seen in such an audience. We give a brief outline of the speech of Colonel Daniels:

COLONEL DANIELS' ADDRESS ON THE BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRY.

For some months you have had here in La Salle what is termed a strike. Your hundred skilled and efficient miners have remained unemployed more than a third of the year, at great loss to themselves, their employers, and the whole community. The business of the place is stagnant, property-holders and capitalists are uneasy or discouraged, and all inducements to enterprise have been destroyed. And all this because a disagreement exists between labor and capital as to the relative share of the profits of mining, to which each are entitled.

In all difficulties there is always some best way out. It is to be found by looking things squarely and courageously in the face, and keeping a good temper. We have done many different things, and we are not to be appalled and discouraged by this. If we will only be patient and good natured and in earnest to find out what is really just and equitable, we shall certainly find a good plan on which all can harmonize.

Various modes of settlement have been proposed and rejected, but neither party is disposed to concede what the other asks. Each party conceives itself to be in the right, and is bound resolutely to maintain its position at all hazards. This strife will of course, in time end as others have ended. One party or the other will yield to the necessities of its members, or of the situation, and give in to the demands of the other; or each party will yield a little until both meet on a common ground, and, waiving the original cause of dispute, work again in harmony. Both these modes of settlement are imperfect and only temporary. They bring no lasting peace or security against the resumption of the old quarrel. Of the two, that of a compromise is most sensible, because it tends to promote good feeling, though it settles no principle. If one party yields to the force of circumstances, it is only to gather strength for a new fight, and meantime it nurses wounded pride and bitterness of feeling which only tend to make the strife perpetual.

These plans are all defective in that they do not even look toward finding out the cause of the difficulty. If they redress grievances, they do not tend to prevent others. They afford only transient relief for a deep-seated disease. If one party could convince the other, judgment would induce it to yield a ready acquiescence, that would insure permanence in the settlement, and would leave no bad feelings. But it rarely happens in such disputes that one party has all the right on its side.

The simple truth is, that no one man or class of men are to blame for this state of things. It is idle and foolish to accuse capital of oppression, or labor of the [illegible] discord that exists. If you go among capitalists you will find great-hearted, generous men, and narrow-minded, selfish ones as well. And the same is true of laborers as well. There are good and bad in both classes alike. The cheap oratory of the demagogue who want your votes deals largely in flattery of labor and in abuse of capital, as a class of vampires seek to suck the blood out of the working man. But these men only flatter your vanity for the sake of power, which they use as it will pay best. They are the natural enemies of society. Whenever you find a man anxious to get up bad feeling between capital and labor, brand him as your worst foe. Labor and capital are natural allies in the great war which man wages upon nature to secure subsistence and happiness. Capital was produced by labor, and is only industry and skill crystallized into convenient form. Every man is a capitalist who has one dollar ahead, and every man who does anything useful to his fellows, is a laborer. How, then, comes this important warfare between labor and capital? Is it because capitalists as a class are bad, selfish men, or because laboring men as a class are brutal and unreasonable? Is it because anybody anywhere has deliberately organized this discord? It is because there is no organization of labor and capital at all. Everything is left to the chances of competition, and competition comes at last to be war.

Now to do anything we need both capital and labor, and their interests are one. God has ordained harmony everywhere. There is a law controlling the just and equitable distribution of the products of industry as certainly as there is a law of gravitation. Our work is to find this law, and organize capital and labor in accordance with it. Then there will be peace instead of war, and everybody shall find that the interests of all are one. The earth, rich and bounteous beyond calculation, yields enough to furnish every human being with the means of happiness. Every man ought to have a pleasant home, filled with abundance; his family ought to be well clothed, and his children educated. There should be no poverty, and there need be no child left to grow up in ignorance and degradation. The good Father has made enough for all and to spare. Only we have not yet learned to distribute it wisely and fairly. The few are burdened with superfluous wealth, the many toil and win a bare subsistence or a competence at most, and amid all an ever-growing beggary floats its unseemly rags. Class is arrayed against class in a mad scramble for money, as if it were the game of 'grab.' The few win; the many never see more than a living. But both classes are dissatisfied. Mere money never brought satisfaction to any man, and they who win, or they who lose, alike feel that there is something wrong in the present state of things. And it seems to me clear, that the error is a very radical one in the system itself. We have ignored the brotherhood of man. We have put money before man. To make man a perfect and happy being everything was created. The humblest human being is infinitely precious in the sight of God. All institutions, political, social and industrial, must be based upon this principle, or they are miserable failures.

If we organize a mine with the sole idea of making money, and are reckless of the men who work in it, sooner or later the selfishness will react, and it will not even make money for us. But if we start with the great truth of the sacredness of every human being, and organize the mine so that labor shall receive its just share of the profits, and secure to each miner a home, pleasant and attractive, and see that each child is trained in a good school, the mine will minister to the happiness and perfection of everyone connected with it. And thus, being in harmony with the law of human brotherhood, we shall find that, even as a money-making machine, it answers the best purpose. A mine organized thus, and carried on in this spirit, cannot but be a great and permanent success, financially, and it will pay a thousand-fold in the happiness it diffuses in so many human hearts. It is the only plan dictated by intelligent selfishness as well as by enlightened humanity.

Something like this is what I propose as a deliverance from the old system of discord and strife. As to detail, I am not here to discuss that; but, if we can carry out all parties in a just and liberal spirit and fully impressed with the great principle of fraternal co-operation, there will be little difficulty in agreeing upon a plan. We may not hit it at first, but with mutual confidence and forbearance, and, working in the spirit of men who seek to deal fairly with each other, we shall get right after a little. You have sacrificed a great deal in this strike, and, without discussing the merits of it, I honor you for the firmness you have shown in adhering to a principle that you believed right at a pecuniary sacrifice. Now, you will certainly not hesitate to sacrifice your prejudices and a little money, if need be, to the inauguration of a system of co-operative industry that makes for your interest and the elevation and independence of labor everywhere. You will not oppose a great reform by petty objections to details. Some things we can see clearly.

1. In a co-operative mine labor should secure the current rate of wages, to be paid from week to week.
2. Capital actually paid, should receive the current rate of interest, or what money is worth in the market.
3. The surplus, after paying labor and capital, should be divided between each on equitable principles.
4. A certain amount of stock, say one half, should be set aside to be sold to miners, from time to time, at cost, thus enabling them to become in time mine owners.
5. The surface should be laid out in lots of various sizes, and sold to men on time on condition of improvement.
6. A store, on co-operative principles, should furnish supplies at cost.

The details of this plan can be readily arranged by appointing a committee of your own number to confer with the mine owners, some of whom, I know, will meet you in the same fraternal spirit.

Under the old system, machinery was your enemy; in co-operation, it is your friend and ally. A season of abundant production was a curse, because it threw you out of employ. When you are your own employers you will no longer fear this. New men coming into competition with you are regarded with aversion; but in co-operation you can welcome all to share in the common prosperity. Once let it be known that the mines of Lasalle are organized on the fraternal principle, strikes done with forever, and that a full supply of coal can always be obtained here at reasonable prices—you will see all branches of manufacture growing up here, consuming coal far more rapidly than all your shafts can produce it. Now you are jealous of every new man or of every new improvement to diminish the labor of production. Then, in the abounding prosperity which will surely follow co-operation, you will welcome invention as the friend of labor, and hold out a helping hand to every brother out of employment.

Co-operative organization of industry and exchange is the salvation of both labor and capital. Both are saddled with a vast class of non-producers who stand between producer and consumer and live by taking a slice off their products as it passes. There is no system in our exchange, such as we see in the army or in any organized business. Co-operative stores relieve you from the whole tribe of speculators. See what they are doing in England upon this plan. At Rochdale twelve years since, a few mechanics started a co-operative movement with a capital of about fifty pounds; *now they have a capital of two million dollars and own mills, stores and farms.* A single store in able hands, with a few competent clerks, most of whom ought to be women, would supply a hundred thousand people. There are ten men employed in exchange where one ought to be, and while they do nothing of the slightest value to anybody, they get the lion's share of the products of industry. So, your banks of issue, based upon interest-bearing securities, are a large tax upon industry. Our money rests finally upon the faith we have in the stability of the country, and we want no better money than its legal-tender notes, convertible at the will of the holder into bonds bearing a low rate of interest. Give us good money, and at a low rate of interest, and the wheels of enterprise will move, and we will all thrive together.

Let us cease then from recrimination and strife between labor and capital and unite to vanquish our natural enemies, the false systems which curse society and the fruitful parents of poverty, crime, ignorance and degradation. We were born into this state of things, and we are not to blame for its existence; but we shall be guilty, if we do not apply ourselves resolutely to the work of restoring it. We must not let it remain longer to curse ourselves or transmit it to curse posterity. We have in our own hands the remedy. Let us rise above all bitterness of soul and accept the liberal spirit of brotherhood.

I do not ask you to give up the Miners' Union. It has taught you confidence in each other and the power of organized effort; but let its forces be used for the good of all—to protect the rights of all, never to trench upon those of another. The right of every man to labor for whom he pleases, at such wages, when, where and as he pleases, is sacred and inviolable in every man. When it is struck down, whether by an individual or by an association, the man is a slave. You must admit and maintain this great right, and never so far forget your manhood as to be a party to lose it. Then your Union will be an instrument of strength and blessing to all.

I entreat you most earnestly to waive all past grounds of difference and mutual recrimination. Meet your owners in a good spirit and try to see the way out of this "slough of despond" into which we have fallen. No man ever yet found happiness or well being by seeking it selfishly. I can never be happy till all other men are as well off as I am—all other families are as well cared for as mine. This is the law of our [illegible] and [illegible] except [illegible] truth [illegible] out the [illegible] to look the [illegible] Nature. There are many objections to everything, but good sense simply asks which is the best all things and all times considered,—or which is faultless. Everything goes by approximation. We obtain perfection slowly; but we shall never gain a step till we take it. Having taken it bravely and honestly, we shall see more clearly where to take the next, and then, forward. You have lived long upon a false system, and many things are wrong. But still we have to do with them and we cannot suddenly put everything to rights. [illegible] provisions and everything as [illegible]. This is [illegible] institution under which we [illegible] we are true ourselves, and hold our post manfully, at the right [illegible] the great army of industry will wheel grandly into line, and march with steady forward to sure success over all obstacles. Just as one sweet voice singing true to note finally brings all discordant singers into harmony, so every persevering effort to organize labor on the principles of justice and fraternal co-operation tends to harmonize all the discords of society.

The speech occupied an hour and a half, and was listened to with the utmost attention throughout, interrupted only by frequent marks of approbation. At its close several members of the Union, among them Messrs. Cook and Bingham, endorsed the co-operative policy in brief and excellent speeches.

A vote of thanks and three cheers were given for the speaker, and the meeting adjourned to the next evening to take some practical action. The spirit in which this subject is received, encourages us all to hope for some permanent settlement of this vexatious question which grows out of the working of our mines.

LASALLE, Ill., August 10.

The adjourned meeting of the Miners' Union, to consider the subject of co-operative mining, as explained by Colonel Daniels last evening, took place to-night.

Mr. Cook, of LaSalle, made a very clear statement of the principles and practical working of co-operation in England, where he had known its practical working. He demonstrated the increased thrift and comfort that would follow steady work; the sense of responsibility it would bring, causing every man connected with a mine to feel that he was a part owner, and thus stimulating care and sagacity, and increasing the respect of the laborer for himself. Thus it invests the work with the dignity that belongs to it. He felt confident that if a trial was made, though attended with some difficulty at first, it would grow to a great success.

Mr. Bingham, in a very earnest speech, exhorted his brother miners to lay aside all little narrow prejudices, and rise above suspicion and place confidence in each other. He expressed his full faith in co-operation as the means of deliverance for labor and capital both from their present antagonistic position. He expressed his willingness to labor early and late, and accept whatever sacrifice might be required to give the principle a fair trial. He urged upon the miners that they should inform themselves thoroughly upon all matters before condemning a new thing, and listen to what men better educated than themselves had to offer.

Mr. Hedringer, formerly editor of the Belleville *Miner*, wished to ask Colonel Daniels if interest were to be paid, and if so, at what rate, on capital in a co-operative movement. He thought if interest were allowed, it should be at a very low rate; otherwise, capital would consume labor. But he was favorable to co-operation.

Colonel Daniels replied that he had not discussed details. That would be for committees appointed by the miners to meet other committees appointed by the owners of mines. He was anxious to secure the recognition of the principle, and had no fear that they could not get at the just thing soon if all were impressed with the desirableness of it. His private opinion was that the interest on the capital was much too high. But we are in the midst of a state of things which recognizes a high rate and pays it. In some shape we must do this, in cooperation, at the start, or capital will not join us. Capital will not go into mining and manufacturing and accept the risks, unless its interest which it can get without risks elsewhere is guaranteed. This may be called dividend or interest, as you please. He had no fear, however, that capital would not realize its interest in co-operative mining. What is best for labor is best for capital. Their interests can never be really antagonistic, though made to seem so by a false system. Demagogues tell you that capital is the natural enemy of labor. It would be just as sensible to say that a man's head was the natural enemy of his feet.

Mr. Hedringer remarked, further, that the miners put in capital in the shape of labor—living capital against the dead capital of the mine owners. Thus, if we call a man's work worth $600 a year, each man brings that amount of capital to the mine, and interest should be allowed him as well as the capitalist.

The discussion was continued till a late hour in the best spirit.

The meeting voted, with a single dissenting voice, to appoint a committee of five to receive propositions from the mine owners for a co-operative effort.

The committee was selected by the meeting, with John Bingham, President of the Union, as Chairman. Before leaving, the President called upon the Union to stand by the committee in their endeavor to introduce co-operative mining, and to give a solemn pledge of their intention with the uplifted hand. Nearly every hand went up, and the meeting adjourned with the best feeling.

A Remedy for Cholera.

CHICAGO, August 9.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I believe it to be a fact as easily proved as that vaccination is a preventative of small-pox, that the homœopathic remedies, arsenicum and veratrum, taken alternately, at intervals governed by the intensity of the attack, are a sure cure for cholera, if taken at any time previous to final collapse. If this is a fact, it should be known to all. This terrible disease is even now raging in some parts of the country, and if the safe simple and cheap remedies named above will will, as I believe, save ninety-five per cent of those attacked, it is the duty of those knowing the facts to bring them out before the people. I have seen a letter from Rev. Mr. Rutlidge, a Methodist minister, now residing at Bloomington, in this State, who was living at Quincy during the last great visitation of cholera to that city, in which he speaks of the wonderful success of these remedies at that time.

I have personal knowledge of their value in cases of *diarrhœa* and derangement of the bowels, and have also concurrent testimony with that of Mr. Rutlidge in regard to being a *complete specific for cholera.*

I hope these few words will bring out the facts as known by others of your readers, so that if these remedies are so valuable and certain the people at large may know it. E.

THE Catholic Bishop of Montreal, who is a mightier power in Canada than even the Premier, has issued a pastoral address enjoining "the faithful" to vote only for those candidates for Parliament who will give the Ministry a fair trial in carrying out the terms of confederation. The Montreal *Gazette* says the Lower Canada *Rouges* (Democracy) are becoming more bold in their talk for annexation to the United States, and it has a long editorial about it. The New Brunswick Ministry is yet unformed, because of local jealousies, chiefly arising from the doubt and squabble whether the proposed intercolonial railway shall take the St. John's River or the eastern shore route.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire in Quebec.

QUEBEC, August 10.—A fire on Daiguillon and Richelieu streets last night destroyed ten houses. The fire alarm telegraph being from some cause unavailable, no alarm was given.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 10.—Krause & Co.'s planing mill was burned last night. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

Destructive Freshet at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, August 10.—A freshet in the northern part of this city on Friday afternoon, destroyed about $100,000 worth of property. The recent rains swelled the streams emptying into the Morris Canal, which broke, and the water passed into the aqueduct reservoir, which burst, flooding large portions of the Seventh and Eighth Wards. The stone bridge at the upper end of Broad street was swept away. The principal private losses were: Palmer & Co., printing ink makers, $35,000; Ravin Hills, straw hat manufactory, $3,000; Nichols & Tompkins, saddle cloth factory, $3,000.

Change of the Gauge of the North Missouri Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The gauge of the North Missouri Railroad has been changed from five feet six inches to four feet eight inches, and now conforms to the gauge of all the roads in Iowa, Illinois, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Trains will run direct from St. Louis to St. Joseph. The work of changing the gauge of one hundred and seventy miles was accomplished in three days.

Violation of the Civil Rights Bill in Mobile.

MOBILE, August 10.—Mayor Gustavus Horton was arrested to-day, by United States Commissioner Turner, for violation of the Civil Rights Bill, in the banishment of the negro Johnson, who had lost a leg in the Union service. Mayor Horton gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance on Monday.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 10.—The first race to-day, a dash of a mile and a half, was won by Watson's Bonnie Doon. Second race, three miles, a walkover by Fleetwing. Third race, mile and three quarters for all ages, was won by Pennock's vandal colt Connolly. Time, 3:13.

The Printers' Strike at Detroit.

DETROIT, August 10.—The printers' strike continues. None of the offices have a complement of men. As fast as men arrive they are met at the depot and escorted away. The papers are issuing half sheets, except the *Free Press*, which is enabled to publish in full.

Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences.

HARTFORD, August 10.—The National Academy of Sciences meets in this city on Tuesday next. A large number of professors and scientific men from all parts of the country will be present.

Damage to the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario, August 10.—The bark Niagara carried away four gates, lock No. 15, Welland Canal, this morning. The damage will probably be repaired by Tuesday.

Died.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 10.—Professor John B. Nell, for a long time connected with the German press of this city, died yesterday of consumption.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 10.

THE JOHNSON-STANTON IMBROGLIO.

It can be positively confirmed that at the Cabinet meeting of Friday there was little earnest sympathy with the President's [illegible] against Stanton. The response from the country has had a great effect, and it was asserted in the Cabinet that any further steps would make the Secretary of War a very formidable candidate for the next Presidency. It can also be stated positively that the question of President Johnson offering his resignation was discussed, and one Cabinet Minister at least, urged it upon the ground that, in his opinion, if Mr. Wade should come into the executive chair, he would, by his ridiculous rashness, be sure to drive off the Conservative wing of the Republican party and so divide it as to render the formation and success of a Conservative party possible and successful.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

Returns received by the Commissioner General of the Land Office show an aggregate on disposal of 79,321 acres of public lands during July at Ionia, Mich.; St. Peter's, Minn.; Steven's Point, Wis., and Brownsville, Neb. The greater portion was for actual settlement.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts from internal revenue for the week, $3,744,600.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—J. W. Fitch, for several years past correspondent of the Boston *Post*, died to-day, after a long illness of typhoid fever.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Postmaster General Randall received a telegram yesterday, announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Randall, who is now in Scotland, and started to join her. He will sail for New York to-day.

NAVAL.

Admiral Palmer reports to the Navy Department that the ship Susquehanna would leave Vera Cruz July 27 for Aspinwall. All quiet in Mexico. Health of the squadron good.

THE SURRATT CASE.

The Jury Fail to Agree and are Discharged—Closing Episode of the Trial—The Name of the Senior Bradley Stricken from the Roll of the District Court—A Challenge from Bradley to Judge Fisher.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 10.

There was a scene of great excitement in Judge Fisher's Court this afternoon. The jury came in and announced a disagreement, standing eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

The Judge then announced that he had an unpleasant duty to perform, and proceeded to review the acts of Bradley, which have made this trial notorious, and at the close, by the authority vested in the Court, disbarred the senior Bradley.

At this he jumped up and said he would affirm, in the presence of the Court and all spectators, that all the Court had said was false, and that the Court had no right to disbar him.

To this the Judge replied that Bradley could make an appeal.

The Court then adjourned and Bradley went to his office near and obtained a challenge, dated August 6th, the day the jury retired, he having expected to be shut out of court then. With this he hurried after Judge Fisher, and overtaking him in a car, handed it to him. It was a statement to the effect that the Judge had at the time of first difficulty in court, expressed a willingness to meet him anywhere. Now he, Bradley, would meet him at any time outside the District he chose. No one supposes Judge Fisher will accept, as it is a crime, and would at once remove him from the bench.

The secession members of the bar have called a meeting for Monday. The city is in a great state of excitement, and the rebels have never been so defiant since the war began. They speak of Mr. Johnson's attitude with great delight, and all seem greatly emboldened by it.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 10.—At one o'clock the prisoner was brought into the Court-room. He seemed in good spirit. Judge Fisher resumed his seat, the crier called the Court to order, and Marshal Phelps was directed to call the jury down.

By this time the Court-room was densely crowded. The jury was brought in at eight minutes past one, and the foreman stated that they had been unable to agree. The Judge read the following letter:

To the Hon. J. B. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court:

The jury in this case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt, most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the room. They are nearly equally divided, and they are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict. We deem it our duty to the Court and country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs and the situation of our families, and the fact that the health of several of our members is becoming seriously impaired under the prolonged confinement, to make this statement and ask your honor to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted.

(Signed by all the jury.)

After some conversation, Judge Fisher ordered their discharge.

Judge Fisher rose and read the following:

"I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the 2d day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the presiding Judge was descending from the Bench, James H. Bradley accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with having offered him (Bradley) a series of insults from the bench from the commencement of the trial, and the Judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. Bradley that he had entertained for him no other feeling but that of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, thereupon threatened the Judge with personal chastisement, as he understood him. No court can administer justice, or live, if its Judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions whenever the irascibility of counsel may be excited by imaginary insult. The offence of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked or go unpunished as a contempt of Court. It is, therefore, ordered that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys practising in this Court.

Mr. Bradley immediately rose and asked if the Court had adjourned.

Judge F.—It has not.

Mr. B.—Then, sir, in the presence of the Court and assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge F. (interrupting)—Crier, adjourn the Court.

The Crier—This Court is now adjourned.

Mr. B.—Well, then, I will say now—

Judge F., rising to leave the bench—You can say what you please, and make a speech to the crowd if you like.

Bradley—You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge F.—Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal.

Immediately after leaving the Court Judge F. proceeded to the street and entered a car, and was followed closely by Bradley, who entered the car, and stepping up to the Judge handed him a note. Judge F. took the note, opened and began to read. Mr. B. turned and left the car around which an excited crowd had gathered. It is understood that the note was a challenge.

Several policemen sprang into the car, and Officer McHenry stepped to the side of Bradley and kept in that position while he remained in the car.

Leaving the car Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few minutes, Bradley came out arm in arm with his brother, and went down Louisiana avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proceedings just transpired.

Meantime Judge Fisher resumed his seat in the car and continued the perusal of the note while the car moved off. A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of personal encounter between the Judge and the deposed lawyer.

The order of Judge Fisher in dismissing Bradley has created the most intense excitement among all classes. The police are preserving order. Members of the bar are generally bitter in their denunciation of the Judge, and have called a meeting for Monday morning. They seem to make common cause against the Judge, whom they declare has disgraced himself by using his official power to resent a personal assault.

Surratt was remanded to the custody of the Marshal and returned to jail.

During the entire retirement of the jury they remained as follows:

On the verdict for conviction—Todd, [illegible], Schneider and McLean—4.

For acquittal—Davis, Berry, Ball, [illegible], Alexander, Torsell, Getting and Birth—8.

There is respectable authority for stating that the jury disagreed on the question of the absence of Surratt from Washington at the time of the assassination of the late President, and that they were entirely agreed upon the point that had he been indicted for conspiracy, he would have been convicted immediately on their retiring to their room.

It is said by gentlemen who have seen the communication handed by Bradley to Judge Fisher that it first refers to the affair in the court room early in July, and quotes the expression attributed to Judge Fisher, Mr. Bradley, knew where the Judge lived and that the latter would receive a communication from him at any time. It then states that the writer could give but one interpretation to the declaration by Fisher. Referring to the misunderstanding between them, it suggested that the Judge should appoint an early day as convenient to meet Bradley outside the District for the purpose of settling their difficulty. Bradley further suggested in his communication that if they met within the District they might be interfered with. The letter was dated July 6th, but was reserved until the conclusion of the trial.

The Crops.

MADISON, Wis., August 10.—Harvest in this region has been progressing without interruption during this week. It is admirable weather for cutting grain. About [illegible] of the spring wheat is cut and shocked. Scarcely any of it is yet stored. [illegible] pieces are not yet ripe enough. Oats will mainly be ready next week. Corn is doing finely, though a little rain would help it. All kinds of grain are yielding largely.

KENOSHA, Wis., August 10.—The wheat harvest is nearly finished. The crop is a very heavy one, and has been gathered in good condition. It averages about twenty-five bushels per acre. The oats, which is also a heavy crop, will soon be gathered.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 10. The harvest in this section is nearly over. It is a rich one, and the ground fairly groans under its fruitful burden.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 10.—There was a heavy rain to-day, but not enough to injure the crops.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

LATER ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

LONDON, August 10.

Later despatches from the scene of the recent railroad accident at Bray-head, indicate that the first account was greatly exaggerated. Only a portion of the train left the track. Three coaches were precipitated into the sea. Four persons were killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured. Nearly everybody on the train was killed or injured.

MARINE.

LONDON, August 10.

The United States war steamer Swatara has been ordered to Crete.

Turkey.

ALLEGED INSULT TO A SERVANT OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

PARIS, August 10.

The Turkish Admiral recently forcibly took a despatch from the servant of the United States Minister Resident, Edward Joy Morris. It is reported that Morris has since laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage. The reply of the Sublime Porte has not transpired.

Russia.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 10.

The war between Russia and Bokhara has terminated. A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday.

Italy.

THE CHOLERA AT PALERMO.

FLORENCE, August 10.

Despatches state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo.

BY STEAMER.

Proceedings in the English Parliament—Garibaldi's Designs Against Rome—Remarks in the French Senate on the Attitude of Prussia—Austrian Finances—Affairs in Italy—The Sultan's Visit to Vienna, etc.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The steamer Weser, from Southampton on the 30th has arrived.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th, Viscount Halifax moved a resolution that the redistribution of Parliamentary seats in the Reform Bill was inadequate, and more representatives should be given to the large constituencies. The resolution was supported by Earl Russell and others, but was rejected—100 against 51.

The same night the bill prohibiting public meetings in the Royal parks, was debated by Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli and others. The motion to table the bill was lost.

The Paris *Presse* says Garibaldi had transmitted orders to the chiefs of his bands for a movement on Rome, and disturbances had already broken out.

In the French Senate, on the 27th, Baron Dupin said Prussia had formed a confederation in Germany offensive to France. He did not think, after the successes she had gained, Prussia would stop, but hoped the large States would unite and limit her empire. Then also could France and the other nations reduce their armaments and be more happy and more rich in their peaceful rivalry.

The Sultan had conferred the order of Osmanlie upon the King of Prussia.

The State expenditures of Austria in 1866 exceeded the estimates by 188,000 florins.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a circular despatch to the Papal Nuncios at the Catholic Courts, stating that the attitude of the Italian Government is greatly at variance with the engagements which have been made with the Pope. The despatch also refers to preparations being made by Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

The Church Property Bill, in the Italian Parliament, passed by a vote of 204 to 58.

Reductions have been effected in the expenditures of Spain to the amount of 70,000,000 reals.

The King of Portugal has received a deputation from French and English Societies for the abolition of the slave traffic.

On the 28th, the Sultan was received by the municipality of Vienna. The burgomaster expressed a hope that the existing relations between Turkey and Austria would be of long duration, and hoped that Austrian subjects in Turkey would continue to enjoy his protection. The Sultan thanked him and promised that his hopes should be realized.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The *Tribune* gives details showing that the Rodman gun proved a failure in the late experiments in England.

Darcy McGee has been threatened with assassination if he makes his promised disclosures concerning the Fenian organization in Canada.

[illegible], ex-President of Nicaragua, who recently left for England to represent his country, is especially charged with the [illegible] of the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua. The Nicaragua papers seem to have no doubt that the matter will be adjusted rightly, and claim that the United States will demand the restoration of the territory if Martinez fails to obtain it.

POLITICAL.

Michigan Constitutional Convention—Public Lands—Articles on Revision and Amendment—Exemption—Bill of Rights.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., August 10.

The Convention to-day took from the table the article on miscellaneous provisions, and substantially concurred in the amendments of the Committee of the Whole.

A new section reported by the Committee on Public Lands, providing that no lands granted shall be used for any purpose save such as are specified, was considered at length and rejected, the Convention preferring to leave the matter to the Legislature.

The amendments made by the Committee of the Whole to the article on amendments and revisions were concurred in, and both placed on the order of third reading.

The final vote on exemptions was put on its passage, and was carried by fifty-one votes, the requisite number. The exemptions accepted are five hundred dollars value of property and a homestead of the value of fifteen hundred dollars.

The article on impeachment finally passed unanimously.

The Bill [illegible] sixty-three votes, with 65 yeas [illegible] passed unanimously.

The militia [illegible] vote. The [illegible] passed with the same [illegible] passed by fifty [illegible] on cities and villages [illegible] all the yeas, just the requisite [illegible] against it, Democrats save two voting [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] cities. Two Republicans [illegible] also voted with [illegible] and Winsor.

The article on [illegible] minority [illegible] forty-nine yeas to [illegible] was defeated—latter was based on fifty-five nays. The clause making the Agricultural College permanent. A motion to reconsider will be made.

Reply of the Richmond Clergymen to Governor Peirpoint's Charge of Disloyalty—Result of Registration in Princess Anne County.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—The Ministers of the Gospel of this city, held a meeting and adopted an address in reply to Governor Peirpoint's charge of disloyalty. They say:

"Since the restoration of the Government of the United States over the Southern States, we have in no instance exhibited disloyalty in our pulpits, or used them as political agencies against said Government; that we have in no instance propagated from them what are termed rebel sentiments; that least of all, have not, in the discharge of our duties, expressed directly or indirectly, a hope of the establishment of any other than the republican form of Government in the country."

Registration in Princess Anne County has been completed and exhibited a majority of only 36 colored votes.

California Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Governor Stanley addressed a large meeting, last night, in opposition to Gorham and the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but favored qualified negro suffrage.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Telegraph Offices Destroyed Between Laramie and Salt Lake—Trouble with the Indians at the new Gold Mines at South Pass.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, August 10.

The South Pass and Little Sandy telegraph offices on the line between Laramie and Salt Lake were attacked, burned, and the line destroyed by Indians a few days ago. The redskins had everything their own way in that country during the last three weeks.

The Salt Lake *Vedette* of the 28th says the Indians still resist the opening of the new mines lately discovered. Three were known to be killed and scalped; three others were missing.

The *Vedette* avers that the whites will hold the country in spite of Indians, Mormons, or Sherman.

Indian Outrages on the Pacific Railroad—Murders by the Savages—General Augur on the Move.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—A despatch from Fort Hayes says all the stock on the railroad beyond here has been driven off by the Indians, who attacked the engineers and contractors, and wounded several men. Several Indians were killed.

General Augur has gone west to examine personally the position of affairs. He does not think "Spotted Tail's" people had anything to do with this affair. He attributed the act to the Sioux and Cheyennes.

The people of Southwest Nebraska have asked permission to raise a company of volunteers for defence, and General Augur has asked General Sherman to authorize the purchase of horses for that purpose.

General Sully and Colonel Parker report a defiant and warlike condition among Northern tribes. They demand possession of the country, a withdrawal of the troops and a suspension of railroad construction, instead of being willing to co-operate with the Government, and will not aid in an effort to induce hostile Indians to withdraw from the war-path. They told Sully and Parker to do it themselves.

The report that Fort Wallace had been cleaned out is contradicted on the authority of R. M. Shoemaker, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The [illegible] Topeka (Kansas) special says: Governor Crawford has just returned from the Osage Indian reservation and corroborates Gov. Kelley's statement that the Osage Indians had gone on the Plains hunting and committing other depredations. Three weeks ago those Indians returned, and all the [illegible] except thirty, immediately [illegible] stole one hundred and twenty-five horses from settlers and killed [illegible].

Some of the Indian agents and traders have been selling them arms and ammunition, and it is known that [illegible] arms and a large amount of ammunition were taken out in the last six days, and large quantities were taken by the Indians on both trips. These arms and [illegible] are traded to the wild Indians [illegible] Government horses and mules, branded "U. S."

Little Bear is still on the reservation, and says he knows the Indians are on the war path, but their agent has not [illegible] the tribe since last fall's payment, and that half of their regular annuity was paid, and that in fabulous prices, and not in [illegible] their treaty stipulates. He says he cannot control his young men, because they say they can make more money by pillage and taking prisoners who will be ransomed by the Government.

CRIME.

Trial at Des Moines for Attempted Rape.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, August [illegible]

The trial of Walter Hicks, charged with attempting a rape upon the person of a [illegible] year old girl in this city, a few days ago, has been progressing for two days, and to-day was adjourned until Wednesday.

Case of Kidnapping at St. Johns, Mich.

DETROIT, August 10.—An outrage was perpetrated in St. Johns, in this State, yesterday. A man named Eli Hatfield arrived there from East Tennessee and arrested W. H. Harrington on a charge of having committed murder in that State in [illegible] last. It is said that Harrington was formerly a member of the Michigan [illegible], deserted, joined the rebels, and has since been living in East Tennessee. Hatfield brought no requisition from Governor Brownlow, nor had he any order to take the prisoner out of the State by Governor Crapo. He will be arrested, therefore, and held on the charge of kidnapping.

Bold and Villainous Affair—A Residence Entered, the Family Bound and Afterwards Robbed of Their Portable Possessions.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—The residence of Mr. Ebersole on the bank of the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Little Miami, was entered last evening by three men, who proceeded to bind the entire family with cords, then robbed them of $3,400 in money and bonds and all of Mrs. Ebersole's jewelry. No further clue to the robbers yet obtained.

Murder in Portsmouth, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 10.—The murder yesterday of a colored boy by a white man named Tyson, at Portsmouth, in a quarrel, occasioned much excitement. It is rumored that a party of colored persons started in pursuit of Tyson, (who escaped,) with violent designs, but this is not fully credited.

Bank Clerk Robbed.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Albert E. [illegible], a clerk in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, made a complaint at the Tombs Police Court yesterday against [illegible] Sherman and Julia Judd for robbing him of $1,300 in a house of ill-fame.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Threatened Renewal of Financial Troubles—Further Facts Relative to the Riots of 1866.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Washington special of the New York *Times* says: "The financial troubles in New Orleans, which have been partially settled by the judicious management of General Sheridan's new Board of Councilmen, resulting in the appreciation of the money issued by the city so that it is now received at only four per cent discount below greenbacks, will probably be renewed very soon, as speculators here and in New York, as well as in New Orleans, are making preparations to depreciate the currency again by threatening to commence proceedings against the corporation for a violation of the National Banking Law in issuing its notes."

"Colonel Thomas Adams, removed yesterday from the office of the Chief of Police in New Orleans, is one of the city officers inculpated by the report of the Military Commission and Congressional Committee which investigated the riots of 1866, as a leader of the rioters. It is stated that, as the head of the police force of one of the precincts, he made a most murderous charge against the members of the Convention, but he received the credit of having saved the life of ex-Governor Hahn and one or two prominent Unionists who were threatened by the mob."

FROM NEW YORK.

Passengers for California—Deaths from Cholera—Institution for the Reformation of Drunkards—The Episcopal Imbroglio.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Brevet Brigadier General Fred. Townsend, and Dan. Bryant, the actor, were among the passengers for California to-day.

Two more deaths from cholera are reported.

The Commissioners of Public Charities are about to erect a commodious building on Ward's Island, for the reclamation of drunkards.

It is rumored that most of the proceeds of the recent sales of confiscated whiskey were swallowed up in costs.

It is stated that Rev. Dr. Stubbs has received a number of anonymous letters threatening him with serious consequences if he succeeded in securing the condemnation of Mr. Tyng. The latter will doubtless be the first to condemn such unwarrantable proceedings on the part of his friends.

The steamer Cleopatra, from Antwerp, arrived to-day.

FROM OMAHA.

Completion of Another Section of Forty Miles of the Union Pacific Railroad—Lands Entered at the Omaha Office.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, August 10.

Generals Simpson, Blair and Dr. White, Commissioners, arrived this morning on their way west, to examine another section of forty miles of the Union Pacific track, now laid to a point over fifty miles west of Julesburg, though it is feared they will have to suspend work unless better protection is afforded.

Over fifty-two thousand acres of land were entered at the Omaha Land Office in the month of July.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Funds to be Appropriated in Aid of the Superior Railroad—Personal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., August [illegible]

The City Council voted last evening to issue one hundred thousand dollars in bonds to the Superior Railroad on the completion of thirty miles, commencing at this end. Work will now be commenced within a week.

General Logan arrived this morning.

FROM DES MOINES.

New Railroad Enterprise—Progress of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, August [illegible]

The Common Council of this city have returned from their trip along the line of the I. & M. Road between Des Moines and [illegible]. It is thought they will report in favor of a $50,000 appropriation.

On Monday next trains on the C. R. I. & P. R. R will run regularly to [illegible], fifteen miles from Des Moines.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death From Yellow Fever in San Francisco Harbor—[illegible]—The Wheat Harvest.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—One death from yellow fever occurred on the [illegible] Panama yesterday, the first ever known in this State. The [illegible] lies several miles from the city.

The grape crop is very [illegible]. Wheat unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—It is said that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will establish a coaling station for the outbound China steamers at Brooks' Island, midway to Japan.

Captain Sanford, commanding [illegible] McDowell, Arizona, denies [illegible] McCormick's statement that [illegible] have been enslaved, sold or [illegible] slaughter to other tribes. He [illegible] court of inquiry.

The Savage Mining Company declared a dividend in July of $[illegible] per foot, amounting to $280,000 in gold.

The wheat receipts for the week ending yesterday were about a quarter million sacks, the largest ever known for the same period. The large demand for [illegible] quickens the receipts and [illegible] price. Twenty-five vessels are loading for foreign and Eastern ports. [illegible] to choice at $1.80@1.85.

Legal tenders at 73½c.

ACCIDENTS.

A Railroad President Severely Injured.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A [illegible] Island special says: Ex-[illegible] President of the South [illegible] was injured here on the [illegible] day, is still in a precarious [illegible] was considerably bruised [illegible] but it is thought that he [illegible] internal injury, and hopes are [illegible] recovery. The accident [illegible] state for the South Side Railroad [illegible] about commencing operations [illegible] the chief manager [illegible].

Steamboat Collision.

QUEBEC, August 10.—The steamer [illegible] belonging to the Canadian [illegible] Company, while on the way down [illegible] night, ran into the steamer [illegible], cutting her in two and sinking her in [illegible] minutes. The crew took refuge [illegible] house and were all saved. The [illegible] not sustain any damage.

Yellow Fever at Mobile.

MOBILE, August 10.—Nine cases of yellow fever were reported in this city to the Board of Health.

MONISM IN EUROPE.

[illegible]

ANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

harvest is nearly finished. The crop is a very heavy one, and has been gathered in good condition. [illegible]

Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 10.—The harvest in this section is nearly over. It is a rich one, and the ground fairly groans under its fruitful burden.

Wilmington, Aug. 10.—There was a heavy rain to-day, but not enough to injure the crops.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

LATER ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

London, August 10.

Later despatches from the scene of the recent railroad accident at Brayhead, indicate that the first account was greatly exaggerated. Only a portion of the train left the track. Three coaches were precipitated into the sea. Four persons were killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured. Nearly everybody on the train was killed or injured.

MARINE.

London, August 10.

The United States war steamer Swatara has been ordered to Crete.

Turkey.

ALLEGED INSULT TO A SERVANT OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

Paris, August 10.

The Turkish Admiral recently forcibly took a despatch from the servant of the United States Minister Resident, Edward Joy Morris. It is reported that Morris has laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage. The reply of the Sublime Porte has not transpired.

Russia.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

St. Petersburg, August 10.

The war between Russia and Bokhara has terminated. A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday.

Italy.

THE CHOLERA AT PALERMO.

Florence, August 10.

Despatches state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo.

BY STEAMER.

Proceedings in the English Parliament—Garibaldi's Designs Against Rome—Rumors in the French Senate on the Attitude of Prussia—Austrian Finances—Affairs in Italy—The Sultan's Visit to Vienna, etc.

New York, August 10.—The steamer Weser, from Southampton on the 29th, has arrived.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th, Viscount Halifax moved a resolution that the redistribution of Parliamentary seats in the Reform Bill was inadequate, and more representatives should be given to the large constituencies. The resolution was supported by Earl Russell and others, but was rejected—100 against 51.

The same night the bill prohibiting public meetings in the Royal parks was debated by Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli and others. The motion to table the bill was lost.

The Paris Presse says Garibaldi has transmitted orders to the chiefs of his bands for a movement on Rome, and disturbances had already broken out.

In the French Senate, on the 27th, Baron Dupin said Prussia had formed a confederation in Germany offensive to France. He did not think, after the successes she had gained, Prussia would stop, but hoped the large States would unite and limit her empire. Then alone could France and the other nations reduce their armaments and be more happy and more rich in their peaceful [illegible]

The Sultan had conferred the order of [illegible] upon the King of Prussia.

[illegible]

CRIME.

Trial at Des Moines for Attempted Rape.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Des Moines, August 10.

The trial of Walter Hicks, charged with attempting a rape upon the person of a [illegible] year old girl in this city, a few days ago, has been progressing for two days, and to-night was adjourned until Wednesday.

Case of Kidnapping at St. Johns.

Detroit, August 10.—An outrage was perpetrated in St. Johns, in this State, yesterday. A man named Eli Hatfield arrived there from East Tennessee and arrested W. H. Harrington on a charge of having committed murder in that State in [illegible] last. It is said that Harrington was formerly a member of the Michigan cavalry, deserted, joined the rebels, and has since been living in East Tennessee. Hatfield brought no requisition from Governor Brownlow, nor had he any order to take the prisoner out of the State by Governor Crapo. He will be arrested, therefore, and held on the charge of kidnapping.

Bold and Villainous Affair—A Residence Entered, the Family [illegible] and Afterwards Robbed of Their Entire Possessions.

Cincinnati, August 10.—The residence of Mr. Ebersole on the bank of the [illegible] River near the mouth of the Little Miami, was entered last evening by three men, who proceeded to bind the entire family with cords, then robbed them of $3,400 in money and bonds and all of Mrs. Ebersole's jewelry. No further clue to the robbers yet obtained.

Murder in Portsmouth, Va.

Fortress Monroe, August 10.—The murder yesterday of a colored boy by a white man named Tyson, at Portsmouth, occasioned much excitement. It is rumored that a party of colored persons started in pursuit of Tyson, (who escaped) with violent designs, but this is not fully credited.

Bank Clerk Robbed.

New York, August 10.—Albert R. [illegible], a clerk in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, made a complaint at the Tombs Police Court yesterday against Harriet Sherman and Julia Judd for robbing him of $1,800 in a house of ill-fame.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Threatened Renewal of Financial Troubles—Further Facts Relative to the Riots of 1866.

New York, August 10.—The Washington special of the New York Times says: [illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

FROM OMAHA.

[illegible]

FROM ST. PAUL.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

[illegible]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

[illegible]

THE INDIAN WAR.

[illegible]

ACCIDENTS.

[illegible]

MORMONISM IN EUROPE.

[illegible]

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

London, England, July 27.

[illegible] this reaches you, Mr. Anderson will be in America. [illegible] hundred and sixty persons [illegible] left this [illegible] by Anderson. [illegible]

He hired a big house on the [illegible] The arrangements were excellent [illegible] all enjoyed themselves immensely. [illegible] appear that the majority of the emigrants, that left this country [illegible] are uncommonly flush with [illegible] Many while at Paris made quite extensive purchases of wearing apparel, and [illegible] the five hundred odd, I did not [illegible] single person that might be said to [illegible] want. There was a large proportion of Scotch and Welsh, but Anderson [illegible] me that he had not any Irish on [illegible]

[illegible] of Manchester was the vessel which [illegible] away. The entire forepart was [illegible] freighted with these worthies. [illegible]

[illegible] Newland, the dissenting minister I mentioned in my last, actually [illegible] the emigrants. His wife [illegible] to her family, and intends immediately applying for a divorce. She is uncommonly good looking, and as the press [illegible] puffed and blown the lady into a [illegible] which, under any other circumstances, she would never have acquired, [illegible]

[illegible] Paxton, the novelist, makes one of [illegible]—not with the intention of settling as a Mormon, be it understood, [illegible] with a view to writing a work [illegible] and its people.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MONETARY.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

The following are the closing prices for cash, August 10, received by Joseph M. Lyons & Co.:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

What was the consequence? The sole owners of the Gold were the only individuals allowed to sell. [illegible]

The following [illegible] Manager [illegible] official exhibit of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

[illegible]

The business of the city during the week just closed shows scarcely any improvement over that of the week previous, though in a few quarters we hear of a slightly increased demand for some articles. This, however, is so slight as to be hardly perceptible.

The Wheat harvest is progressing finely, and the receipts to-day [illegible] proclaim that the era of abundance is about to again make its appearance. The Money market is quite easy, and first class paper, with undoubted collateral, experiences no difficulty in obtaining recognition at the discount houses. [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 10.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 10.—[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of [illegible] storage, unless otherwise expressed.

Saturday Evening, August 10, 1867.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED, ... August 10.

[illegible]

Special Notices

The Poisons of the Day.

[illegible]

General Notices.

MANN'S PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER AND BOOKS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM MANN, Philadelphia.

"SPRAGUE" RUSSIA IRON,

A Substitute for Imported Russia Iron.

[illegible]

Sheets from 6 lbs. to 14 lbs.

[illegible]

JOHN S. [illegible] KEMSON & CO.

[illegible]

INVALID YOUNG MEN.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible]

LETTRES DE FRANÇAISE.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

Only Direct Line to France.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

[illegible]

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL,

FROM NEW YORK, [illegible]

And every second Saturday thereafter.

[illegible]

J. WARRACK, Agent, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Grain Bags.

500,000

Grain Bags

AMERICAN A.

LEWISTON A.

CONCORD XXX.

LUDLOW A.

MASSASOIT A.

PREMIUM A.

SPRINGFIELD A.

UNION A.

FOR SALE BY

SWEETSER, SWAN & BLODGETT,

170 Devonshire-st., Boston.

100 Franklin-st., New York.

Medical.

THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD

Dr. Radway's

PILLS.

Coated with Sweet Gum,

[illegible]

Educational.

SELECT BOYS' SCHOOL,

[illegible]

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY.

[illegible]

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

[illegible]

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

Medical.

THE LIQUORS OF COMMERCE.

Poisonous Stimulants

IN THE

SICK ROOM

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

Nothing More and Nothing Less.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburgh, Pa., Proprietors.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867.

THE CITY.

TRIBUNES WANTED.—We are in need of six copies of the TRIBUNE of April 14, and 6 copies of January 27, 1867, to complete files, for which a liberal price will be paid. Parties having such will confer a favor by leaving them at the Tribune counting room.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Arrangements are now in progress for holding a Fancy Fair in aid of the friends of this charitable institution. Full particulars will be published.

RAN INTO THE RIVER.—On Saturday [illegible] a horse ran away on North Wells street and made directly for the river. As it chanced, the bridge was open, and he made a flying leap to the waters below. After considerable trouble he was rescued without receiving any injuries worth mentioning.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Officer Tom Ryder of the sub-station at Cottage Grove, was last night attacked by a couple of rowdies named Turner and Dewenberry, and very severely beaten. The scoundrels assailed him with clubs, and handled him so roughly that he had to be carried to the station.

A LARGE FLEET.—Seventy vessels were counted in view at one time off the mouth of the harbor, on Saturday morning about ten o'clock. The surface of the lake was literally whitened with their sails. We do a large business in the port of Chicago, but we doubt if such a simultaneous visitation has been witnessed at any other time since [illegible], up to which time one sail per annum was considered a liberal allowance.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—Two painters, working on Friday on a ladder raised against a building near the corner of North Market and Hinsdale streets, were suddenly precipitated to the ground by the breaking of their support. They fell the distance of two stories of the building but were entirely uninjured. Another ladder was procured and they went to work again.

POLICE PARADE.—An inspection of the Police force was made on Saturday evening. The available men of the force were mustered at the Armory, whence they proceeded to Wabash avenue near Adams street. There they were reviewed by the Mayor, the Board of Police and some of the members of the Common Council. They were put through the maneuvers of the company and battalion, and were subsequently addressed in terms of compliment by Mayor Rice and Commissioner Ellsworth.

HORSE STEALING.—At two o'clock on Saturday morning a horse was stolen from the pasture of Bruno Gantzel, Constable of the town of Hyde Park. The loss was at once reported to the Central Police Station, and the case was put into the hands of detective George M. Miller. The horse was found in the sale stable of Mr. Howe, on Market street, to whom the thief had sold it. From a description the detective was enabled to track the offender, who was discovered in the evening at the Union Stock Yards. He gave his name as George Birmingham, and acknowledged his guilt. He will be examined this morning at the Police Court.

DROWNED.—About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, a German boy about twelve years old, named Henry [illegible], was drowned in the river just above Van Buren street bridge, while bathing. The body was recovered and removed to the Armory. It was afterwards taken to the house of the step-father of the deceased, at No. [illegible] South Wells street.

About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Officer Charles McCabe found the body of a boy about six years old lying inside the breakwater, and against the pier, near the Illinois Central depot.

Inquests will be held to-day on both bodies, by the Coroner.

PRACTICAL GRATITUDE.—An Irish woman named Ann Dunn, a few days ago in a state of suffering and destitution, sought the hospitality of a colored woman on Third avenue, named Mrs. Jackson. She was kindly received, and after stopping three days expressed her sense of gratitude by stealing some sheets and ladies' underclothing, (taken in from outside parties to be washed), which were afterwards pawned, it is presumed, and have not been found. Mrs. Dunn returned to the place on Friday to make another raid, and was soon after arrested. She was fined $20 and sentenced to thirty days at the Bridewell, a singular exhibition of leniency on the part of the Court.

AN INDUSTRIOUS FEMALE THIEF.—A woman named Mrs. Carney, was arrested Saturday afternoon on Wells street, by Officer [illegible]. She was trying to dispose of a gold chain for fifty cents. A small bundle found in her possession [illegible]

THE ALLEGED CONFIDENCE GAME.—[illegible]

PERSONAL.—[illegible]

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Alleged Gambling in Grain—Contracts in Violation of the Warehouse Law.

Arrest of Members of the Board of Trade—Their Arraignment—Held to Bail.

More Arrests Promised.

The members of the Board of Trade were, on Saturday forenoon, forcibly reminded that the Legislature at its last session passed "An act regulating warehousemen, and authorizing connections of railroads with warehouses, and for other purposes." Several prominent members of the Board were arrested as sellers or purchasers of corn on time contracts, in violation of the following section of the law:

"SEC. 17. All contracts for the sale of grain for future delivery except in cases where the seller is owner, or agent of the owner, of such grain at the time of making the contract, and in actual possession thereof, are hereby declared void and gambling contracts, and all money paid in settlement of differences in any such contract may be recovered back in the same manner as other money lost in gambling."

THE WARRANTS.

The warrants were issued upon the complaint of a Mr. Daniel A. Goodrich, and they read after the form, as in the case of Mr. Scranton, "that he made a contract with [illegible] & Co. for the sale of five thousand bushels of corn for future delivery, not being, at the time of such sale, either the owner or agent of the owner of said grain, or in actual possession thereof, against the peace of the State, and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

The warrants issued were against Messrs. Charles B. Pope, B. P. Hutchinson, James (John) J. Richards, William J. Schick, Howard Priestly, A. Nichols, Carl B. Goodyear, [illegible] K. Bruce, Don Carlo Scranton, George Brine and George M. Howe. Each of these parties are charged with being purchasers or sellers, and the complainant has avowed his ability to prove on each from five to six illegal contracts.

THE LAW ITSELF.

The warehouse law has already received considerable attention. When it received the sanction of the Governor, during February last, it was denounced by the Board of Trade. By that corporation it was referred to Messrs. Arrington & Dent, counsellors of high repute in this city. They expressed the opinion that the section referred to is legally void. Thereupon the Board of Trade remained idle (in this respect) for some time [illegible]

THE SEED AND THE HARVEST.

The Education of the Freedmen—Sermon by Professor Spence of Tennessee.

The congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, were addressed yesterday morning by Rev. Professor Spence, President of a female seminary at Knoxville, Tennessee. After the usual introductory services the speaker designated his text as a part of the seventh verse of the sixth chapter of Paul's letter to the Galatians—"Whatsoever a man soweth that also shall he reap." The theme might be embodied as the reproductive power of human action. The book of nature was evidently designed to illustrate the volume of inspiration. Christ taught this doctrine by precepts. The same doctrine was carried out with reference to the resurrection. If a man sowed corn, he expected to reap corn. It was also true of wheat or of tares. History and man's experience corroborated the truth of the text. The exact point to be made out in the argument was found in the history of nations and of individuals. Sparta, for three hundred years, sowed the seeds of liberty and heroism, and when the power of the East came to destroy the brave people, the seeds had developed a brave band of three hundred, who stood firm and triumphed at the Pass of Thermopylæ. The first seeds of our own country were cast upon Plymouth Rock. Then handful after handful until the great revolutionary struggle, after which we had for many years the enjoyment of civil liberty and national prosperity. But troubles came. Two classes of seeds were sown—the seeds of liberty and universal humanity, and the seeds of slavery, ignorance and aristocracy. Each brought forth a harvest in the terrible four years of civil war. But the seeds of the good men were mightiest, and prevailed. The hand of God was there. It might be stated, without fear of contradiction, that if the masses of the South had been educated as they were in the North, war would never have come upon this land. But, as it was, a large majority of the white population of the South were kept in ignorance. The wicked seeds being constantly sown, yielded a terrible harvest. Its blighting effects were not only upon the colored race, but from slavery came aristocracy, and from that States rights, until desolation spread over the country.

New England began the education of the masses, and the North and the West continued it. The same seeds were now being cast in the South. In foreign countries Prussia beheld the example and her brave sowers began to cast the seed, from which to-day she is reaping golden honors, carrying even to greater perfection than ourselves a system of popular education. [illegible]

THE CHICAGO REFORM SCHOOL.

A Sketch of the Institution—Statistics—The Boys at Work.

Their Earnings—Discipline.

About half a mile south of the city limits, on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Road, [illegible]

MATRICIDE.

A Woman Killed by her Step-Son.

A Domestic Quarrel and its Results.

The Police on the Track of the Murderer.

On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, an Irish woman, named Mary Maloney, who lived in a house at the corner of Milwaukee and North avenues, was found dead in her bed. She had been dangerously ill during the week in consequence of a dreadful wound in the head, inflicted by one of her stepsons, and at the hour mentioned she fell asleep never to wake more. The event has created no little excitement in the locality in which she lived, where the affray which has resulted so fatally first originated. The particulars may be given as follows:

On Monday last, the deceased, Mrs. Maloney, who was a widow, and living with two of her stepsons, named Thomas and Jeremiah Maloney, had a domestic quarrel. [illegible]

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

[illegible]able Death of General R. A. Gilmore, Postmaster of Chicago.

Drowned in the Lake on Friday Night.

Early Saturday morning a singular rumor [illegible]

CHICAGO ON WHEELS.

Our Public Drives, and Those who Frequent Them.

Wabash Avenue and its Equipages—Broughams, Clarences, Phaetons, Dog Carts and Tandem, and Who Drive in Them.

The Most Noted and Costly Turn-Outs in the City.

"Brushing" on the Hyde Park Road.

Yesterday was another of those days when the sun shines so fiercely as to drive those whose occupation do not compel them to endure his scorching rays, out of his range, where they remain until the fiery orb is sinking to his rest in the western horizon, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

A DEADLY ASSAULT.

Base Ball on the Sabbath—A Youth Nearly Killed by a Woman.

A number of boys supposed to be about eighteen years of age were engaged in a not very respectful observance of the Sabbath yesterday afternoon. They were playing a game of base ball near the intersection of Lincoln street and Chicago avenue, a sport which is frequently indulged in by the young men on Sabbath afternoons. [illegible]

RELICS OF THE [illegible] MASSACRE.

Human Remains Unearthed on Calumet Avenue.

On Saturday morning, some laborers who were engaged in digging a sewer on Calumet avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, came across something which no little alarmed them, and which has set all the people in the neighborhood agape and made them exhaust themselves in conjecture. [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Suit to Recover Moneys Collected.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The Black Crook.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Wanted—To Rent.

Real Estate.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Goodwillie & Co., 165 [illegible]

FOR SALE—By J. H. Keeler, Real Estate Agent, [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

Real Estate—Country.

Partners Wanted.

Auction Sales.

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, SHIRTS and [illegible] AT AUCTION.

RESIDENCE and BUSINESS LOTS AT AUCTION.

25 Residence and Business Lots

ENTIRE FURNITURE of URLICH'S HOTEL.

40 TONS ICE, &C.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Millwrights to work on [illegible]

WANTED—A dry goods salesman to [illegible]

WANTED—Experienced salesman [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—Three first-class trunk makers [illegible]

WANTED—50 stone cutters [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced practical [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Fur sewers at 81 West [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good German girl to do [illegible]

WANTED—In a hotel, at Odell, Ill., a good female cook. [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class cook in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in a small family. 304 Archer-road.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron [illegible]

Employment Agents.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

To Rent—Houses.

To Rent—Rooms.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

Boarding and Lodging.

Board Wanted.

Personal.

General Notices.

MACHINERY.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

FEMALES.

Business Chances.

Agents Wanted.

Machinery.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Lost and Found.

[illegible]ASHINGTON.

[illegible]n Suspended [illegible] Position as [illegible]y of War.

[illegible]nt Appointed ad interim.

[illegible]y of the Correspondence Between the [illegible]rties.

[illegible]osition in the [illegible] the President's Action.

[illegible]ory Connected [illegible] of the President's Recent Pardons.

[illegible]ocument Used in the [illegible] for the Pardon [illegible]ford Conover.

[illegible] EUROPE.

[illegible] Moriarty Convicted of Treason.

[illegible]s on Cereals Reduced [illegible] Portuguese Government.

[illegible]M MEXICO.

[illegible] Mr Otterburg, Our [illegible]l at the Capital.

[illegible]xcitement Consequent upon the Execution of Vidaurri.

[illegible]'s Body Delivered to [illegible]ussian Ambassador.

[illegible]rts from Various Points [illegible]orth and South.

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible]